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Tower Views

by Clearway

Roosevelt Means the Same

Battle of Lots versus Little

Paris Contemplates Arms

¶ **Without the Adjectives**—As the writer of the "Intimate Message from Washington" remarks: "It shows what you can do when you leave out the adjectives." While President Roosevelt's stand against "economic royalists" in his message to Congress is as definitely anti-Big Business as anything which either Mr. Ickes or Mr. Jackson laid down in their much-criticized speeches, the President's words contain less vitriol, and the result is a milder reaction. The public applauds Mr. Roosevelt's sugar-coated warning that the United States, while seeking peace, is nevertheless prepared to defend its sovereignty. It is always patient when administrations make war on "intrenched greed." But it is somewhat divided on the President's proposed approach to domestic affairs. The President's insistence on his main legislative objectives—the crop control bill and the wages and hours bill—seems to arouse enthusiasm only from a shrinking but highly vocal group of do-or-die New Dealers.

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• **As a general outline** of administration objectives, however, the message as a whole achieves its purpose. America knows what to expect from its President. It apparently knows, too, what to suspect from its Congress.

* * *

¶ **War on Scarcity**—A group of major spokesmen of the New Deal, with President Roosevelt at their head, announces a clattering attack on forty-year-old anti-trust laws. Thus the popular practice of "manhandling the monopolies" finds expression. But commentators see the trend as deeper than this. A school of modern economists now insist that national prosperity depends upon mass buying power, and mass buying power is increased as the profits of mass production are distributed in the shape of lower prices. Bolstering this argument is the charge that monopolies create price controls, imposing artificial prices and making artificial scarcity, whereas potential abundance is the natural heritage of American industrial enterprise. • We're asked to think lots or take little.

* * *

¶ **Work and Wages**—But while economists wrestle with theories, there's nothing which better settles the ordinary man's economic problems than a job and a pay envelope—provided both are expressive of the giving and receiving of justice. A. E. Barit, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, sees industry's responsibility as that of putting "men and money back to work." So he announces, along with a new car in the lowest price field, that his company will recall 6000 men within the next few weeks—thus increasing the factory personnel to 12,000, adding $1,250,000 to the monthly pay roll, and expending $11,000,000 for tools, production materials, etc. • Dollars thus employed are all round—they roll to where more dollars may be found.

* * *

¶ **Rome Reacts** — Authoritative Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda doesn't like Mr. Roosevelt's inference that world peace is safer in the hands of democracies. He remarks editorially that "President Roosevelt insists on dividing the world into two parts . . . creating between one and the other a state of permanent diffidence and hostility, contradicting those principles of conciliation and collaboration which he claimed for his policy." Berlin also sees an unfavorable reaction, a foreign office spokesman declaring that the message would hinder rather than promote peace. • The contention of the critics—that there is no excuse for criticizing other states in a manner calculated to produce dissension—is well taken. Both dictatorships and democracies might study it.

* * *

¶ **Muddles in Mitteleuropa**—Paris stands hesitant over shipments of arms addressed to Roumania and Yugoslavia. Rumors are rife that it proposes to put the ban on such shipments. But as it hesitates, assurance comes from Prague that the new Roumanian Government proposes no major changes in its foreign policy. So the balance of power in Middle Europe wavers. Will it be a break between France and two of her Little Entente allies? • Instead of looking to the Continent, observers look toward London for an answer. It is generally conceded that if Britain adheres to Foreign Secretary Eden's statement that Great Britain is interested in maintaining the peace of all Europe, no radical realignments are likely.

* * *

¶ **Dewey on the Job**—Thomas E. Dewey tackles his first task as district attorney in New York. He proposes to "clean out" the Tombs, historic Manhattan jail. There are some 382 prisoners in the Tombs. About 224 await trial, the remainder are held for the grand jury. • The situation has its anomalies. The man whose job is largely concerned with getting public enemies into jail, in this instance may function to get some men out of jail.

In the Boston Section:

Milk dealers open court attack on Federal marketing act.

Record volume of bills thrown into legislative hopper.

Tobin names Reilly head of Fire Department at $7500.

Gropius recommends prefabricated housing for economy.

And News From All New England

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Nations of World Seek Nice Slice of Radio Pie

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—Britain began Arabic language radiocasts last night with the avowed purpose of combating what the British Government considers Italian propaganda—by Italian newscasts—among Arab peoples.

The often officially inspired editor, Virginio Gayda, termed the British newscasts "a war of chatter."

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company carried its Arabic radio propaganda into the Holy Land through Italian-distributed receiving sets, it became known today

Italians are credited by the British with giving to Arabs thousands of medium wave sets, capable of getting Bari, Italy, newscasts but unable to receive short wave programs from Daventry, England.

To combat this, the B. B. C. rebroadcast its initial program in Arabic last night over the powerful Palestine medium-wave station.

The nightly newscasts are designed to offset Italian news broadcasts to Arabic countries of the Near East, in which both Italy and Britain have great interest.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden recently told the House of Commons that he had informed Italy "it would be impossible to create the atmosphere necessary . . . to improve our mutual relations" unless Italian propaganda broadcasts to the Near East were stopped.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Today there sailed from New York the American delegation to the International Radio Conference and the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, both convening at Cairo, Egypt, on Feb. 1.

With the old and new worlds involved in what may be called a "battle of the ether," the conference takes on far greater significance than the meager publicity which has preceded it.

Propaganda on the air—largely by short waves, the use of which has spread like wildfire—has brought about a situation which threatens to become chaotic unless methods are found of expanding the policing of the air.

Although the propaganda aspect is not the direct concern of the conference, its close connection was emphasized by the beginning yesterday of the British short wave broadcast to the Near East.

The radio conference stems from the so-called "Madrid Convention," by which the world's ether is cut into pieces like a pie, and distributed among the various users. The Cairo conference is not expected to cut the pie all over again, but it may have much to do with distribution of the pieces already cut.

While the conference does not

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Chinese Claim Japanese Driven From Hangchow

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4 (AP)—Chinese military authorities reported today flying columns under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, "Ironsides" commander, had driven the Japanese from Hangchow with heavy losses. Japanese, however, insisted their occupation of Hangchow was complete and unopposed.

Other Chinese reports said the Japanese occupation of the area from Shanghai westward to Nanking was far from complete. The Chinese claimed the Japanese were extended over an area too large for their available troops to control.

Two Japanese columns were driving from the north and south to pinch off Suchow, in northern Kiangsu Province, one of the most important rail junctions in China.

Meanwhile Japanese infantry columns drove deep into the "Holy Land of China"—central Shantung province—and reported capture of cities more than 50 miles south of Tsinan, the already occupied provincial capital.

Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatches said the Japanese vanguard had captured Chufu, 70 miles south of Tsinan, where Confucius was born in 550 B. C.

Japanese Moving Into North China Prepared to Stay

Japan Over China

Second of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—One thing is clear about the situation in North China: The Japanese have moved in, and moved in to stay.

One sees convincing evidence of this on every hand; in the trains, where almost all passengers in the first and second-class cars are uniformed or civilian Japanese; in the throngs of newly arrived Japanese in the hotels of Tientsin, in the rapid springing up of new Japanese restaurants and geisha-houses, in the growing number of advertisements of courses in Japanese for local Chinese residents.

On the occasion of my last visit to Peiping I was received by the local representative of the Nanking Government in his official residence on Waichiaopu (Foreign Office Street). The official residence is still there; but it is suggestively occupied by Gen. Seiichi Kita, who, as head of a so-called Special Bureau, is in general charge of non-military administrative affairs in North China. One must now obtain a permit from

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Renewed Study Of Depressions Urged on Labor

Need Is Seen for Those Hardest Hit to Seek Means of Avoidance

British Set Pace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Organized labor needs to give more study to depressions and how to cushion them, it is indicated in the present decline, especially as a slump falls most on the city wage-earner who, when his weekly check is cut off, finds only the slimmest material resources of his own.

From both sides of the labor split have come anti-depression proposals. One unique plan is the recommendation that $5,000,000,000 of the pay roll taxes for social security be spent by the Government on a great housing program. This was indorsed by the steel workers' convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The American Federation of Labor urged maintenance of wages and employment at the highest possible level, wage boosts where possible, plant expansion in the heavy industries, etc.

As a matter of fact, the labor movement has been so occupied in its own quarrels that it hasn't recently given depressions the thought that it used to.

In planning against slumps, American labor is being outdistanced at present by British labor. Partly influenced by the political bent drawn from association with the British Labor Party, the labor movement in Great Britain is now preparing a varied group of proposals against any future period of declining work.

The British Policy

However, the novelty of the British program consists principally in its definite public expression in an orderly manner at this period, according to American labor leaders, who declare that American labor has already discussed and advocated nearly all of the purely labor features of the British plan.

The urgency of labor's concern in depressions is recognized by both wings of the American labor movement. The problem makes one of the several things on which both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are agreed.

When the A. F. of L. said the following two years ago it spoke as well for the C. I. O. today:

"We have in America the strange paradox of an economic system equipped to produce a comfort standard of living for all, but unable to function. To study the means of making it function is one of labor's foremost tasks today."

But labor is not making this study a foremost task. In fact, labor's interest does not appear as great as the outside world might expect. But this is in part transitory. Much has been said about depressions in labor conventions before the split.

Great Organizing Year

During the last two years labor's attention has been diverted. Labor's internal war has eclipsed everything else. It has sidetracked the normal discussion of various questions to which it is expected to return when the split is healed.

As another distracting factor, the organizing impulse of the past year has been historic. In this single year

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Woman Flier Adds to Her Laurels

Wide World — W. J. Jordan — Miss Jean Batten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—It is hard to tell whether Miss Jean Batten is busier these days breaking records or receiving trophies. At any rate, the world, aeronautically speaking, now belongs to her, for it was presented to her in miniature recently by Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand. Atop the silver globe is mounted a model of the plane in which she made her record-breaking flight from England to New Zealand in 1936.

It was in the course of this flight that she crossed the Tasman Sea from Australia to New Zealand, the first woman to fly this route solo. Her time from England to Auckland, New Zealand, was 11 days and 57 minutes. For this flight she received the Harmon award of 1936 and, among other things, had "Jean Batten Place" named for her in the heart of Auckland.

But someone apparently has kept the clock, in the base of the New Zealand trophy, tightly wound—for Miss Batten's new records continue to eclipse her previous times. In October she clipped more than 14 hours from the Australia-England flight, making the journey from Darwin, Australia, to Lympne, England, in 5 days, 18 hours, 15 minutes.

Roumania: Between Ally and 'Axis'

Nation Awaits Decision of Premier, Toward Paris or Rome-Berlin

BUCHAREST, Jan. 4 (AP)—The resignation of Charles A. Davila, Roumanian Minister to the United States, was announced officially today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Jan. 4—The Roumanian nation is anxiously waiting to see where the government of the new pro-German anti-Semitic Premier, Octavian Goga, is heading for—whether it is about to align with the Rome-Berlin axis, as French threats to stop arms shipments to Roumania seem to indicate, or whether King Carol will be able to keep the nation on its old course, as reassuring messages sent officially to Czechoslovakia, Roumania's partner in the Little Entente, are intended to convey.

Doubts were not allayed by the rather truculent tone of the new Premier's opening broadcast speech. This address, which caused the greatest concern among Roumania's Jewish population of 1,200,000, announced forthcoming drastic measures against the Jews—measures which bore evident resemblance to those adopted in Germany.

The Premier said he had prohibited Jews from selling liquor and had withdrawn the passes of 120 Jewish journalists. He also declared he had suspended three newspapers that were "hostile to the state," presumably because they were Jewish. Whether these were permanently suppressed or merely suspended temporarily for contravening censorship rules is not certain, though the latter view is generally held here.

Roumania for Roumanians

The Premier has outlined the policy of his minority National Christian Party as, first, the restoration of Roumania through the Christian church; second, loyalty to the monarchy, and, third, strong support of the policy that in Roumania the rights of Roumanians are superior to the privileges of others.

The latter plank in the platform is believed to refer mainly to Jews who have entered Roumania since the World War, numbering probably 300,000, against whom some observers here think he will confine his anti-Semitic activities.

About these activities he said: "I have ordered examination into the citizenship of Jews who invaded our country illegally by the tens of thousands after the war and have since exploited our country. They will be expelled."

"I will install a commissioner," he added, "to supervise those industrial firms with foreign capital which have exploited our country."

Maniu-Titulescu Alliance

In spite of the aggressively fascist note in his opening speech, Premier Goga has disclaimed any intention of forming a private fascist army of 200,000, which earlier reports had referred to. Nevertheless, the appearance of blue-shirted "lancers" of the fascist organizations has become significantly conspicuous in the

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Goga's Note to Duce Affects French Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, Jan. 4

A message sent by the new Roumanian pro-German Premier Goga to Premier Mussolini of Italy expressing a hope for close Italo-Roumanian friendship is believed partly responsible for French plans for an arms embargo to bring the nation "back to reason." A similar move is contemplated for bringing pressure on Yugoslavia.

War Ministry officials here were believed to be afraid that models of the latest French arms might find their way to Berlin and Rome through these two states.

During the last 15 years France has lent nearly $1,000,000,000 to Roumania and Yugoslavia, much of this taking the form of credits in France for purchase of war supplies.

France Wants Britain to Take Stand for Roumania and Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 4—On the point of halting its arms shipments to Roumania and Yugoslavia, the French Government is convinced that only Britain can now prevent a serious shift in Central European diplomatic scenes.

Although it is not admitted officially, there is abundant confirmation of reports that France intends to cease shipping war supplies to Belgrade and Bucharest in the near future. Whether this would mean a definite break between France and two of her Little Entente allies is not yet very clear, but it cannot be denied that many indications point in this direction.

London is understood to be putting pressure on Paris to postpone the halting of arms shipments. In French diplomatic circles, however, the reply to this is that Great Britain must decide and make known whether she is willing to go any further than platonic statements to assure the independence of the smaller Central and Eastern European states like Yugoslavia and Roumania.

Must Act at Once

Many French observers today do not hide their annoyed conviction that if these two countries are slipping toward the Rome-Berlin axis Britain's refusal to make any precise commitments toward them is largely to blame. There may still be time, it is felt here, but England must act at once if diplomatic status quo in Central Europe is to be preserved.

This impending shift is precipitated by the governmental change in Roumania which is generally described in France as nothing less than a coup d'etat. King Carol is believed to have taken the first step toward the advent of a totalitarian regime in Roumania which will sooner or later incline toward National Socialist Germany, and its

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Wallace Advises Against Tendency To Scare Capital

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared here last night that "it doesn't do either labor or agriculture any good to scare capital; instead they must all find ways to work together."

The address, strikingly different in tone from the speeches with which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson recently assailed big business "abuses," was delivered before the Community Forum.

"Balanced abundance," Mr. Wallace said, is to be achieved only through the co-operation of agriculture, labor and capital. He spoke briefly of abuses by some business men, saying "workers and government are often critical of a few capitalists for very good reasons."

Senate Seeks To Find Means To More Jobs

Committee Asks Business, Labor and Government to Help to That End

To Blame No One

Pay Rolls Thinned Faster in Present Slump Than in 1929, Records Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A special Senate committee opened a sweeping inquiry into America's huge unemployment and relief problem today and promptly learned that for sharpness of business decline the past few months have set a precedent. Witnesses pointed out, however, that conditions are exceedingly "spotty," and that it is too early to make final generalizations.

"It is our desire," said Chairman James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, "to secure the co-operation of employers, employees and officials of Government to determine what legislation, if any, can be enacted by Congress to encourage individuals to provide more jobs."

So far as those who cannot be thus re-employed, the committee hopes to work out the best possible relief program.

Senator Byrnes explained there would be no effort "to show that either labor or capital deliberately brought about the present recession in business."

Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, reported that unemployment had increased in November and December 1,500,000—the severest increase in recent years.

Decline Sets Record

Corrington Gill, acting head of WPA, pointed out that industrial production dropped from an index of 117 in August to 90 in November. "This decline," he said, "is the sharpest ever recorded for a three-month period."

No forecasts were made at the opening hearings as to the immediate economic future, though Mr. Gill said WPA relief work will reach a maximum of 1,900,000 in February, after which lack of funds will require reduction to keep within present appropriations.

First witnesses were asked only incidentally what they thought caused the slump. Mr. Lubin tentatively ascribed the condition in textile industries to big inventories, accumulated in anticipation of further price rises, and replied negatively to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's inquiry if the Government tax policies had not adversely affected the New England shoe industry. But conditions are so "spotty," continued Mr. Lubin, that it is difficult to draw generalizations.

The witnesses of the day were Messrs. Lubin, Gill, Marriner S. Eccles and W. Frank Persons of the U. S. employment service.

Where Declines Fell

The great industries have contributed chiefly to the fact that 2,000,000 less workers were employed in the fall of 1937 than 1929, said Mr. Lubin—private construction, railroads and manufacturing. The first two of these, he said, never achieved real recovery.

Steel, however, he said, has till recently been employing more men than at the 1929 peak.

"Was this caused by Government purchases for the Navy?" asked James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania.

"Partly; and partly because industry was re-tooling," Mr. Lubin replied. "Incidentally for every man employed on public building steel used 2½ man-days of labor."

Mr. Lubin reverted to the steel industry later. This has been under attack in recent Roosevelt-Jackson-Ickes speeches for alleged artificial price maintenance.

"Steel and metal prices are relatively higher than in 1929," Mr. Lubin said at one point, "and nothing has happened to their prices since the decline took place." On the other hand commodity prices as a whole have shown a "marked decline," he said.

Cotton textiles were produced at a "terrifically high rate," he said, in anticipation of still higher prices which, however, failed to come.

Unemployment Figures

Shoe production reached an all-time peak for 1936, he told Senator Lodge, and the first eight months of 1937 again surpassed any equal period.

Auto dealers, he said, due to the recession are now declining to take used cars in some regions, producing a glut.

Figures offered by Mr. Lubin indicated present unemployment of 7,000,000 to 7,500,000. He could not comment on the Biggers census figures, he said, till a break-down is available.

Mr. Persons told the committee total applicants to United States bureaus for jobs was 4,168,000 on Nov. 16. The total number of applicants for unemployment insurance, he said, was 28,000,000.

Mr. Gill reviewed the history of WPA since the start of the New Deal and said relief rolls had been down to 1,450,000 in 1937 as contrasted to the 3,065,000 peak in 1936, but that they have now started up again. Pointing out that unemployment is following the present trade slump he added:

"Ordinarily it averages about two months after the loss of a job before application for relief is made."

Intimate Message From Washington

President Proves a Rose by Another Name Can Make Its Thorns Less Felt—Message Was Velvet Gloved

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 4

President Roosevelt's message on the state of the Union was rather well received in Congress, as a moderate but strong declaration of principles to which most members of the Democratic Party stand committed. It encountered from its own side of the house none of the disapprobation with which many Democrats greeted the Ickes-Jackson speeches last week, although the President made many of the same points as did his cavalrymen, without their turgid rhetoric. It all shows what you can do when you leave out the adjectives.

But between this outline of objectives and their realization stands a great gulf fixed. The President's most carefully argued point was the revival of the wages and hours bill. Unless some very simple formula is found, putting a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours in the most elementary fashion, it is difficult to see how wages and hours bill can be revived in the present session. The farm bill faces the same difficulties of adjustment as before, the same unenforceable sections, the same likelihood of costing far more than the $500,000,000 stipulated by the President. And when or if Congress sees that the vaunted tax revision program embodies little or no real retreat from the real bases of the corporate surplus and capital gains taxes, it will no doubt produce another outcry.

Atmosphere Unexpectedly Clears

In any event, Congress starts off in a more favorable atmosphere than would have been imagined after last week's volleys and thunders. To this, nothing contributed more than the Supreme Court's favorable decisions.

That the decision in the PWA power loans case was unanimous, after litigation that has held up this program for three years, goes a long way to prove President Roosevelt's contention last year that the nation needs speedier justice. For there can be very little moot about a case which the Supreme Court decides with unanimity.

Yet the issue was wrangled over these years in the lower courts, and held up 52 PWA projects, and might have had a crucial effect upon the effort to distribute cheaper power. The litigation has been costly to the stockholders in the power companies that fought it, and to the Federal Government, and now the issue is so clear that even Mr. Justice McReynolds, who has not come down on the New Deal's side in a single important case up until yesterday, finds himself with the majority. And Mr. Justice Sutherland, almost as constant in opposition, writes the majority on decision!

Such a decision is more helpful to the President than even the generous quantity of words he spoke in the House of Representatives yesterday. Also helpful, but not so conclusive, was the decision in the California case where the President's prudent-investment theory of rate-making was praised, and by inference upheld.

Drives Argument Home

If last week's bombardment against "big business" was to work up public excitement in a new crusade, it seemed signally to fail. Yet, however much cautious Democrats may have been alarmed by the tone of the "hate week" speeches, and however ill-adapted they may have been to persuade investors and business expanders to come out of their retirement, the politicians had the sight of the New Deal on the warpath, and always before this has meant votes.

Untimely or not, experienced politicians must have known that the President conducting a campaign against the "chiseling fringe" of "big business" could be a formidable figure indeed. And so last week's speeches served as a warning curtain-raiser to yesterday's firm reiteration of purposes just as "radical" as any contained in the fire-eating oratory.

The foreign policy parts of the message have few internal repercussions except from the extreme isolationists. Portentously hailed by the foreign-affairs experts—and rightly, because of the present crisis in world relations—Mr. Roosevelt's expressions were reminiscent of prior years.

In his 1937 message, a year ago, the President said: "Oligarchy (is) taking the place of democracy. In oligarchies, militarism has leapt forward, while in those nations which have retained democracy militarism has waned . . . Democracies are best able to maintain peace among themselves . . . The conference in Buenos Aires sent forth a message on behalf of all the democracies in the world to those nations which live otherwise. Because such other governments are perhaps more spectacular, it was high time for democracy to assert itself. . . ."

This was substantially what the President said more pungently yesterday. Yet his far more sober language yesterday is radiocast around the globe! It is a measure of the evolving times, a sign of new gravity, and America's more responsible role among troubled nations.

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Of All Things . . !

Shakespeare vs. G. B. S.

TORONTO (CP)—In spite of what Mr. Shaw would like the world to believe, Maurice Evans, the actor, said recently that he does not think George Benard Shaw is as great a dramatist as William Shakespeare.

Mr. Shaw recently intimated his feeling that he can improve on Shakespeare by rewriting the third act of "Cymbeline" for a London production.

Mr. Evans, who can act either Shaw or Shakespeare, said he believes the Elizabethan has a distinct edge as a playwright.

The young English actor doubts whether in 300 or more years the works of the witty Mr. Shaw will have the same vitality as those of Shakespeare possess today. Shaw's plays, he said, tend to be topical.

Mr. Evans arrived in Canada to discover that there was some confusion about his itinerary. His company, he said, will not play Hamilton, London, Calgary or Ottawa. But after Toronto, "Richard II" will go to Winnipeg, Vancouver and possibly Victoria.

High Cost of Flunking

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—That old "flunking fee" scare has turned up at the University of Oklahoma again today and this time it's about to become a reality.

The "flunking fee," designed by the Board of Regents two years ago, required students to pay $3 per semester hour failed.

Student leaders branded it unfair; carried their fight to the State Legislature. Nothing was done about it, and everyone forgot about the fee—except the regents.

Unsuspecting students were jolted awake when they learned the regents had voted to put the fee into effect.

Said Co-Ed Erlene Lasley: "We have to pay to pass courses. Why should we pay to flunk them?"

Stokowski and Mickey

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is in Hollywood to direct Mickey Mouse.

Walt Disney artists will animate a picture to the music of the tone poem, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," by Paul Dukas, with Mickey Mouse in the role of the apprentice, dancing and acting to Mr. Stokowski's baton.

Congress Talks Less

WASHINGTON (AP)—The annual report of Public Printer A. E. Giegengack indicates that members of Congress are talking less.

There was an average of 75.25 pages in each issue of the Congressional Record during the regular 1937 session, the report said, compared with an average of 88.3 pages in the 1936 session.

Canadian East-West Air Routes Planned

For the domestic American air lines, the year ended with experiments in fare-cutting to induce more people to ride on the air lines. Transcontinental and Western Air and Northwest Air Lines reduced winter fares on certain types of travel, to see if their planes would be fuller during the winter season schedules.

From these fuller planes they hoped to derive more revenue and perhaps write off some of the operating costs and the price of new equipment.

One company sold out its entire reservations for two weeks in advance on its announcement of fare cuts. A transcontinental operator announced a 50 per cent increase in travel on its bargain fare days.

Whether this was at the expense of travel on other days is not certain. A smaller air company is planning the sale of commutation tickets within a month at a rate of 3 cents a mile. Air travel under the present fare cuts is now generally at slightly under 5 cents a mile, as reasonable in some cases as automobile operation and train fare, provided the costs of meals, berths and seats are added to the rail fare.

Passengers accounted for two-thirds of the air line revenue, and air mail and express brought in the remaining third.

At present, 205 American cities are on trunk air routes or are served by them through feeder systems. The ensuing year may see dozens of air feeder services spring up to serve many of the smaller cities not on air routes.

Biggest equipment development of the 1938 program will be the introduction of four-engined liners and the beginnings of genuine substratosphere operation.

* * *

Canada's Air Program

The ensuing year will see Canada embarked on commercial aviation on a big scale, though the complete picture is not expected to be finished until the summer of 1939.

Canada's large scale commercial development has come behind other nations, because of its necessity to build from the ground up. Equipment had to be provided for the circumstances of the Canadian transcontinental route, pilots trained, air fields laid out, and radio and meteorological facilities installed.

By July 1, 1938, regular flights will be made between Winnipeg and Vancouver. Later in the year the transcontinental route will be flown from Montreal to Toronto and Winnipeg. The eastbound section from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces is not expected to be ready until 1939. The eastbound link will be the connecting service with the transatlantic service which Great Britain is projecting in co-operation with Pan American Airways.

Trans-Canada pilots for the western portion of the route are being broken in on four 10-passenger Lockheed planes. Seven new planes have been ordered. The mail flight schedule will be arranged so that departures from Vancouver and Montreal at the end of the business day will reach the opposite terminals in time for delivery by the first afternoon mail of the next day.

A complete meteorological service is being set up with weather forecasting stations at Vancouver, Lethbridge, Regina, Winnipeg, Kapuskasing, Toronto, Montreal and Moncton. Information gathered at these points will be relayed to pilots in flight by two-way communication.

Work on intermediate prairie airports spaced 60 miles apart is almost completed. Those in northern Ontario are expected to be finished in the summer. There are 17 municipal airports on the transcontinental route; and at Vancouver, Lethbridge, Regina, Toronto and Hamilton, Dominion aid was granted to allow these cities to modernize their fields. The specifications to which all cities have been asked to conform, call for three grade runways 3000 feet long and 300 feet wide, two of which must be hard-surfaced and capable of extension to 5000 feet and 500 feet. Provisions must be made for lighting and zoning.

Despite Canada's late start in commercial aviation, airplanes owned privately in the Dominion carried more freight in 1936 than the aircraft of any other country. Most of this hauling was done between railheads and the extensive mining areas of the north, where the airline has offered the best transportation solution.

* * *

Flying Brevities

The McCarran bill to put all regulation of air transportation under the Interstate Commerce Commission is before the current regular session of Congress.

* * *

American Airlines, which carried more than 300,000 passengers in 1937, is planning to accommodate 400,000 in 1938, according to C. R. Smith, president. Better terminal facilities have been completed along American's routes in Rochester, Cleveland, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Bristol and Fort Worth. The company also claims to be the largest operator of Douglas transport planes.

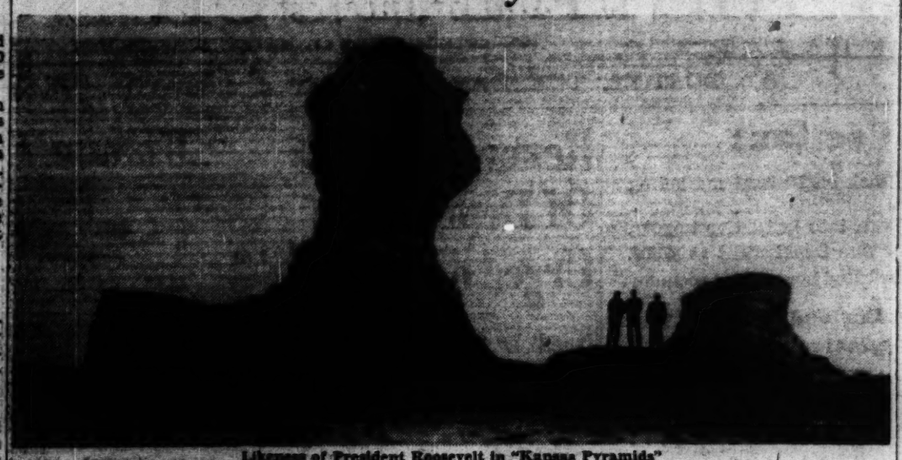
* * *

Another pending measure before the Congress affecting the aviation industry is the bill of Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, setting up a bureau of federal airways in the Commerce Department, to improve safety in the air and "expedite growth of a co-ordinated system of federal civil airways."

A. D. H.

News in Aviation

Caricature Carved by the Elements



Likeness of President Roosevelt in "Kansas Pyramids"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELKADER, Kan.—This one-time cow town, which now boasts a population of six, has an unintentional, non-political, and subscription-free monument to President Roosevelt. Here in the chalk erosional formations, known as the Kansas Pyramids, wind and rain have, during the last tourist season, carved a striking likeness of the President's profile in what was once known as the Kansas Sphinx. Located on United States highway 83 at the Smoky Hill River, this natural monument and the pyramids, which are referred to as truncated pyramids, are part of an ancient ocean floor which is rich in fossils of prehistoric marine life.

President Held 'Disappointed' By Conciliatory View of Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Waiting for business's reaction to his message to Congress, President Roosevelt is watching for signs of co-operation or the contrary, and will make his Jackson Day dinner speech on Saturday night either conciliatory or otherwise, dependent on what he hears in the meantime. He is "going to make a fight" for the middle group in American business, caught between monopolists on top and "chiseling" competition on the bottom.

That, at least, is the interpretation of affairs given today by a close and authoritative spokesman for the President. The authority in question had conferred with the Chief Executive today, and the most likely explanation of his statement—and the added information that follows—is that President Roosevelt was disappointed that his message was interpreted as being so conciliatory and calm. Another barrage, similar to that laid down in the Ickes and Jackson speeches last week, is apparently being sent ahead of the President's next radio address to the nation.

Public Appraisal

It would seem that the President wished his message, in its passages about big business and monopoly, to be not unlike the forceful Ickes and Jackson speeches last week, with only the epithets missing. But the general reaction was to take it as a temperate and moderate speech, reiterating objectives which have long been well known.

Some observant witnesses noted—and the presidential informant emphasized today—Mr. Roosevelt's comment to minority leader Bertram H. Snell as he left the House yesterday. He said: "Bert, as they used to say on the East Side, that was not asking them. That was telling them."

At the White House itself, Secretary Stephen T. Early gave his judgment that not since 1933 had the President got a more splendid and favorable reaction to a speech. Telegrams, phone calls, and other communications began pouring in as soon as the Executive returned from the capitol, and continued through the night.

The President was especially pleased, Mr. Early said, at many telegrams signed "John Smith and family"—or from similar family groups, and at the news that many citizens heard the speech congregated at radio shops, barber shops, motorcar doors, and so on.

Position Still Strong

Included among the favorable messages, Mr. Early said, were a number of "good names" but these are never given out. This emphasis on the favoring reaction follows the President's own statement last week that he had received an unusually large number of New Year's messages. Together they are taken to support the view that the President is as strong as ever with the common people—a view very helpful to the Executive's relations with Congress.

But the notion that Big Business is "on probation" this week strikes a different note. According to this usually reliable informant, who is supposed to know the President's views, the Chief Executive's analysis of the situation is somewhat as follows:

In his message, the Executive asked for co-operation from all branches of business, and drew lines of demarcation between co-operative and hostile groups in business, capital, labor. The impouring of telegrams to the White House has been mostly from individuals who were inspired by enthusiasm at what they heard over the radio. While gratifying, this response is not so important as the indications the Administration hope will come in by next Saturday to give some measurement of the co-operation that is likely to come from business, finance, etc.

Awaits Business Response

The President is this week seeing that response he gets from business, and on Saturday night his speech will depend on that response. At this point the informant stressed Mr. Roosevelt's remark to Mr. Snell.

Opposition is expected, this account of the President's views continued, from the sections of the country to which the speech particularly referred (notably the South) and had been prepared for in advance.

But so far, the informant said, the Administration has gone easy on the corporations. They were permitted to organize under NRA, the codes relaxed the anti-trust laws, and there were fewer prosecutions under those laws by the Roosevelt Administration than by any administration since they were enacted.

The picture the President sees is summarized in these words: There are thousands of corporations doing business in the United States. On top are a few, less than 100, producing some 65 per cent of everything manufactured in the nation. Down at the bottom is the chiselling fringe of sweatshops, employers of cheap labor, child labor, running long hours.

Business in the Middle

The fellows in the middle are the overwhelming, decent, hard-working majority. They are pressed from the top by the monopolists who the President feels misuse their power, and pinched from below by competition under American standards.

It is that middle group, the informant concluded, that the President is going to make a fight for.

Several explanations can be made of this declared outline of the President's views. The first, already mentioned, is that he may have been disappointed that his speech was hailed as so very moderate. The second is that he is actually issuing an ultimatum to business, and expects to govern himself by the reaction emerging in the coming week. Business is thus put on a five-day week of grace. A third theory is that another barrage of extremist talking is being laid down, just as was done last week, from behind which the President can emerge as an exponent of reasonableness. In that case, just as his message yesterday was hailed with relief, so his Saturday night speech may be equally effective by contrast.

The explanations are contradictory. Possibly the best synthesis of them is to infer that the President is trying to impress Congress that he is on the march again; is trying to tell the common people who elected him that the monopolists and chiselers, not the President, was responsible for the present recession; and also trying to persuade the "vast majority" of business to participate in a co-operative thrust toward recovery. But observers here have to watch a swiftly changing scene.

New Drive Is Directed Against Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A drive against "scarcity economics" is the latest big campaign in Washington.

It is directed against the alleged monopolistic practices of "big business." It is being waged by half a dozen of the major spokesmen of the New Deal, and President Roosevelt announces that he will send a special message shortly to Congress dealing with it. Coupled with his statement are the declarations of the attorney general and of Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, that after 40 years the anti-trust laws are out-dated. Facts and figures are offered to support the contention that anti-trust enforcement has broken down.

But essentially, the drive goes deeper than all this; it goes back to the economic question described as "scarcity economics." It goes back, furthermore, to the twentieth century classic, "Income and Economic Progress" prepared by the Brookings Institution published in 1935, which is again quoted in Mr. Jackson's annual report. The thesis is simple: national prosperity depends on mass buying power, and the best way of getting mass buying power is to distribute the benefits of mass production to the public in lower prices.

Monopolies, as shown by the Brookings studies, create price controls and that such monopolies were actually at work, imposing artificial prices and artificial scarcity was abundantly proved.

It is one of the paradoxes of American politics that the New Deal, which has been accused by its opponents over a period of five years of fostering "scarcity economics" by artificial agricultural controls and the outlawed NRA, is now leading the drive against the "scarcity economics" of "big business."

Stands on Its Own Merits

But whatever the inconsistencies of politics, the new drive, which has had vigorous radio speeches by Mr. Jackson, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Leon Henderson, and others, stands on its own merits. Three additional broadsides yesterday all dealt with the matter.

Mr. Roosevelt denounced "collusive bidding in defiance of the anti-trust laws by methods which baffle prosecution under the present statutes."

Mr. Cummings said:

"Though aimed at the suppression of monopolies and restraints in trade, efforts to enforce the (anti-trust) law have been only partially successful."

And Mr. Jackson said:

"Concentration of business control which eliminates or hampers competition is the historic problem of anti-trust administration. Nevertheless it is evident that anti-trust enforcement over nearly half a century has had little effect on this problem."

How does the anti-trust law fit into the question of "scarcity economics," and wealth concentration? In quoting again from the Brookings Institution, Mr. Jackson yesterday again reminded the country that that is the start of most modern thinking on the subject. Here is what the 1935 Brookings Institution report found on national income:

In 1929 the richest 0.1 per cent of American families had approximately the same income as the poorest 42 per cent.

And putting this disparity of income into the form of business control, Dr. Gardiner C. Means and A. A. Berle in similar studies found that approximately 200 corporation units controlled the American market.

Public Pays the Freight

The Brookings study, based on the 1929 boom year, showed that "interferences with the competitive price system" had effectively barred the public from the advantages of cheaper output by price rigidities. Even in 1929 factories were producing only four fifths of capacity despite the "Utopia of Plenty" that lay within theoretical reach. No reform, the report wound up, would be more desirable than to pass on to the public cheaper goods now blocked by artificial price controls.

Almost word for word this is the thesis advanced in Mr. Jackson's report yesterday.

In one instance where the Government purchased cement, 40 companies bid exactly $17,148.60 each! The concentration of industrial power has reduced competition says Mr. Jackson, and to an increasing extent in widely separated areas "bids for Government purchases are identical." When this is true for the Government, how much more so must it be for private industry.

"In large sections of American industry today," he declared, "competition had disappeared." Mr. Jackson's quarrel with the present anti-trust laws is technical, but the major point is this: The law is too vague, it is relatively unenforceable, and although written to support competition after nearly half a century's trial, competition is declining, the process of wealth concentration is "continuing," and big business is imposing scarcity economics at the expense of the public.

This is the background for Mr. Roosevelt's declaration to Congress yesterday that "concentration of economic control" in some industries dominates the whole industry and that "existing laws require reconstruction."

Paris Slum Clearance Plans Adjusted to Available Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France is planning a gigantic slum-clearance project to rid Paris of tenement districts housing more than 200,000 persons—the population of a good-sized city.

Some of the most outwardly picturesque portions of the French capital are included in a survey of "taudis," or slum districts, recently completed by the municipal authorities. A long-term campaign for the abolition of these tenement sections has been mapped out and will be executed progressively as funds are available.

It has been pointed out that for less than one-fourth the amount France is to spend on armaments and national defense in 1938, virtually the entire "slum-city" within Paris could be wiped out. The estimated cost of razing the worst tenement sections and constructing cheap dwelling to replace them is officially estimated at about 5,000,000,000 francs ($172,000,000). The French defense budget for 1938 provides for an expenditure of about 21,000,000,000 francs, or approximately $724,000,000.

Since this armament cost is more than 5,000,000,000 francs over the average post-war annual expenditure, the question has been asked why it would not be possible to divert part of the sum from unproductive ends. The answer is that for the first time in French peace-time political history the defense budget for 1938 was voted unanimously, even the communists approving the tremendous expenditures on arms and the defense services.

Defense Comes First

In other words, there is general agreement that the international situation does not permit any slackening of France's defense efforts.

This, however, does not mean that the capital's slum-clearance scheme will not be carried out. It means merely that it will have to be carried out progressively, by modest stages, until such time as a change in the European outlook releases French capital now being poured into armaments for such constructive uses as housing and city-planning projects.

Meanwhile, the Paris authorities are going ahead with their plans, which call for a beginning to be made at once in clearing certain of the most overcrowded districts. The first of these is the historic old Latin Quarter, on the left bank of the Seine.

Here, in the district stretching eastward from the Boulevard St. Michel between the Boulevard St. Germain and the river, is a labyrinth of old winding streets lined with old houses, many of which date back to medieval times. This was the old "Quartier Latin," the first students' quarter in the early days of the Sorbonne. The little, narrow, curving streets with the aged houses bulging out above them like billowing sails in a breeze still have a great deal of charm. Lovers of old Paris will not watch these sections come down without a pang of regret.

Grandiose Plans Studied

But there appears to be no alternative, for the picturesqueness of these tenements is all on the outside. Within, they are overcrowded slum dwellings of the worst sort, with little light and air and less modern sanitation. Accordingly, they are to be torn down as fast as funds are available, and as soon as suitable quarters elsewhere can be found for the inhabitants.

The Paris Municipal Council has before it several grandiose plans for the rebuilding of the quarters that are to be cleared. One of these would transform the Paris of the past into an ultra-modern garden city of the future, with slender skyscrapers—for Paris!—of 12 to 14 stories rising from wide open spaces. Another plan would turn all the slums into gardens, instead of rebuilding on the cleared sites. So far, however, none of these projects have received very serious consideration. What is more likely is that the slum-clearance will be combined with the opening of several new broad boulevards, which would do much to relieve the traffic congestion on many of the narrow streets in the heart of the city.

World Response to President

By the Associated Press

Reactions to President Roosevelt's message to Congress flowed in from the major world capitals today with widely differing points of view expressed in accordance with the prevailing sentiment in each:

London: President Roosevelt's message to Congress was heartily applauded in Britain, where it was evident its references to democracy echoed the sentiments of the Government and people alike.

Especially liked was the President's assertion of the American people's faith in the eventual return of democracy to "those nations which today know it not" and his declaration in that faith "lies the future peace of mankind."

At the foreign office the speech was praised as new evidence of the identity of American and British foreign policies.

Persons close to the Government expressed the belief that Europe generally, excepting Italy and Germany, would welcome what they called a bold implied condemnation of the policies of non-democratic nations.

Paris: The President's speech was hailed enthusiastically, especially his assertion of the American belief that democracy would return to "those nations which today know it not."

Geneva: The President's strong statements on democracy were hailed by League of Nations circles in Geneva as strengthening hopes for a similar return to international collaboration through the League. They considered the President's support of democracy within nations naturally led to the supposition he believed in what was called "international democracy"—League collaboration.

Berlin: Commenting on President Roosevelt's speech, a German foreign office spokesman today said: "Democracies have failed so far to prove they alone can safeguard peace in the world or otherwise we would not have war in the Far East."

The spokesman emphasized that the speech still is being examined in Berlin and, because only the condensed version is available, "we do not have the proper perspective on the full speech."

Germany has given "sufficient evidence of safeguarding peace," he said, adding "democracy and dictatorship are two concepts which never will march together."

The National Zeitung, regarded as the organ of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, commented:

"An effort to build a connection between, first, the discord of democratic and parliamentary unsuitableness for various European countries, and, second, the so-called inattention to treaties, seems only another confirmation of the fact that the United States has little idea of the political realities of the Old World.

Rome: Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, declared today that President Roosevelt's message to Congress had furthered creation of a state of permanent international hostility.

Signor Gayda, whose writings often reflect the official Italian viewpoint, in an editorial in his Giornale d'Italia said:

"President Roosevelt insists upon dividing the world into two parts, the democracies and the authoritative regimes, and upon creating between one and the other a state of permanent diffidence and hostility, contradicting those principles of conciliation and collaboration which he claimed for his policy."

Signor Gayda asserted the authoritarian regimes had appealed vainly for a peaceful solution of their problems but these appeals had been rejected by the democracies.

Garment Company Wins U. S. Court Bar On C. I. O. Picketing

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4 (AP)—The Donnelly Garment Company was upheld in Federal Court Dec. 31 in its contention that its employees are satisfied with working conditions, had their own legal union and could not, therefore, be picketed by a C. I. O. union seeking to organize them.

A two-to-one decision granted an injunction against picketing and interference by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which set aside $100,000 at its last convention for a Donnelly organizing campaign.

Both assenting and dissenting opinions directed criticism at the Norris-La Guardia Act, which limits injunctive powers in labor disputes and defines labor's organizing rights.

The union contended the act should apply and that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction.

Judge Arba S. Van Valkenbergh noted that the act is "in conflict with the declaration of public policy therein contained."

Judge Albert L. Reeves said the law failed to define a labor dispute and had been "supplemented, if not modified, by the National Labor Relations Act."

Both held that no labor dispute exists at the Donnelly plant.

Dissenting, Judge Merrill E. Otis said the Donnelly case, in his opinion, came under the Norris-La Guardia Act. He added:

"And the judges must apply the law, whether it is good or bad."

Union at St. Louis Offers Ford Peace

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4 (AP)—An offer to drop charges of unfair labor practices against the management of the St. Louis assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company was made yesterday by counsel for the United Automobile Workers of America at a National Labor Relations Board hearing on a complaint filed by the union.

Claude O. Pearcy, attorney for the union, read into the record an offer to settle all issues, except the demand for recognition as collective bargaining agency, provided 278 union men listed in the complaint be returned to work with back pay from the date of their normal re-employment, following the seasonal layoff in November.

Thomas F. Muldoon, Ford attorney, said he planned an answer later in the week, but remarked that the company would "absolutely never re-employ some men listed here."

Italy Marks Date With Geneva Gibes

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—Fascist Italy commemorated its thirteenth birthday as a totalitarian state yesterday with nationwide demonstrations of satisfaction at "dispersion of so-called great democracies" at Geneva.

The national Fascist Institute of Culture ordered its 600 sections to meet for speeches by various leaders. The Fascist party hierarchy said the anniversary coincided with "dispersion of so-called great democracies lodged in the fortress at Geneva, which is crumbling before a formidable array of young peoples, the bearers of a new civilization."

The totalitarian birthdate was reckoned from the day in 1925 when Benito Mussolini stepped before the Italian Parliament to declare his opposition permanently banned from government.

Hereford Cattle in U. S.

Hereford cattle were introduced into America in 1817 by Henry Clay.

Farm Labor Camp Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Farm Security Administration has made an allotment of $120,000 for a farm labor camp in Salt River Valley, with accommodations for 300 families, to be ready for occupancy by spring. Probably the site will be 16 miles west of Phoenix, in the midst of thousands of acres devoted to the production of cotton, cantaloupes, lettuce and other crops requiring many seasonal workers.

Preliminary plans call for 20 small houses, 280 "camping platforms," an amusement hall, and two or three central buildings with showers and laundry. The camp will have its own sewer and water systems, with a hydrant to every three or four platforms.

Platforms will be assigned to itinerants, rent-free, by the camp manager, and they will be asked to observe only a few simple rules. The houses will be rented at $8 or $8.25 a month to laborers with permanent or semi-permanent employment in the vicinity.

Regional Director Jonathan Garst, State Director James Waldron, and other FSA officials have collected much information on transient farm labor in Arizona. They report that the demand for temporary labor, in the fields and packing sheds, is increasing fast and living accommodations are inadequate. At this time cotton growers are hauling pickers every morning from Phoenix to fields as much as 35 miles away. Often transients on the farms live in brush shacks under conditions that have been described as "rural slums."

Marine Research Party On 10,000-Mile Cruise

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—The seventh scientific research expedition led by Capt. G. Allan Hancock to study marine life of the equatorial Pacific West coast and Islands got under way yesterday. The exploration cruiser Velero III left the harbor for a two months 10,000-mile cruise.

New York's TERA Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, which has supervised the distribution of $519,539,512 in Federal, State and city funds since it was set up in June, 1934, folded up at midnight, Dec. 31, its functions taken over by the Department of Public Welfare.

The bureau went out of existence at a time when new unemployment is adding more than 1000 persons a week to the home relief rolls. These, along with 173,355 cases on the rolls on Dec. 17, covering about 600,000 men, women and children, began Jan. 1 to receive aid from the Department of Public Welfare.

An order by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia ended the ERA, after the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a special meeting, had voted a home relief budget of $9,956,250 for January. Of this sum, the city will contribute $5,638,200, the remainder coming from the State Department of Social Welfare.

The shift to the Welfare Department is a part of the reorganization procedure of the jobless aid administration. William Hodson, head of the Welfare Department during the La Guardia first term, will continue as commissioner of the reorganized department, the Mayor announced.

The four incumbent members of the governing board of the bureau were named members of an advisory committee "to act in consultation with the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Welfare." They are Edmund Borgia Butler, professor of law at Fordham University and secretary of the Emergency Relief Bureau Board, who will act as chairman of the new advisory body; Leo Arnstein, importer; the Rev. Dr. John H. Johnson, pastor of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Mary Childs Draper, president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Mayor La Guardia will later name a fifth member.

Commissioner Hodson said that no important changes in policy would be made in the beginning and that for January, at least, there would be no revision of titles and salaries.

A division of home relief will be set up in the department, with civil service introduced among the relief staff. A system of department organization similar to that of the Department of Health is contemplated.

Pennsylvania Court To Test Labor Laws

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 4 (AP)—Two major labor laws, enacted by a Democratic Legislature for Gov. George H. Earle's new deal administration, and affecting millions of Pennsylvania workers, will be tested this week in the State Supreme Court.

The constitutionality of both acts is challenged by industrial interests. One of the laws puts approximately 3,000,000 persons on the 44-hour week. The other increases payments to workers injured on the job or who contract occupational diseases. The 44-hour week law went into effect Dec. 1, but because of a chorus of protests from industries and municipal administrations, Ralph M. Bashore, State Secretary of Labor and Industry, granted "30 days grace."

Control of Cincinnati Council Shifts to G. O. P.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4 (AP)—Republicans gained control of Cincinnati's City Council Saturday, electing James Garfield Stewart, Mayor. He succeeds Russell Wilson, a "charterite" who helped found the city manager plan here, and had served eight years as Mayor.

Institution of the city manager plan in 1925—Cincinnati is the largest United States city having it—followed the overthrow of a Republican regime. The Mayor, who presides over the City Council, receives $6000 a year, $1000 more than other councilmen.

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ATLANTIC CITY

South American Doors Opened to Immigrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 3—Provided the New Year is free from international complications, South Americans are fairly certain about the general course of events on their continent for the next 12 months.

International complications for them, of course, are more likely to arise from developments in the foreign policy of the United States rather than from anything that may happen in Europe, and in this respect there was an increasing note of interrogation toward the end of 1937 as a result of events in the Far East.

With $3,000,000,000 United States money invested in South, as distinct from Latin America, and the volume of their trade taking, geographically, a more vertical trend every year, it can easily be realized why southerners think primarily of the United States when taking stock of the Old and making estimates for the New Year. If things go awry in Europe, there may be a crisis in several countries here at the beginning, but the situation would likely soon be straightened out and an additional impulse given to inter-American trade, quickly to offset losses.

It can be seen, therefore, that this New Year the eyes of South Americans are focused especially on international affairs, hoping that peace will be consolidated as well as conserved, but speculating on what the local effects will be should the present conflicts spread. And if permitted to pass another year of relative quiet and normality, they are fairly certain of the general course of continental events—unless, perhaps, the elections scheduled in five countries produce serious disturbances.

Increase in Settlements

Viewed internationally, the most important development of this New Year, as planned, will be the first large-scale increase in the number of settlers permitted to enter practically all the 10 states of South America since the world economic crisis began eight years ago. These increased immigration facilities can be traced directly to trade improvement as well as to the general admission that the productive capacity of several countries has been restricted by the lack of competent labor. Also, there is a notable disposition to recognize that this semi-developed continent must give a chance to Europeans anxious and competent to start life anew in this hemisphere.

This immigration, which will be the distinctive feature of 1938 in South America, is the subject of special pacts concluded with Nordic powers at local instigation. Emphasis is placed on the "selected" character of immigrants, but the fact that these will run into thousands of each northern European nationality for each southern country is indicative of the large scale of the impending movement.

Argentina has specialized in these pacts during the past year, and will reap the first fruits early this year. Brazil is also managing its immigration along similar lines. It is in the smaller countries, however, where the need is more urgent and where the powers-that-be are almost desperate in their desire to settle new families, Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador can be mentioned especially in this connection.

Substantial Gains Made

All 10 countries, economically, have done fairly well during the past year, and the rate of recovery—or progress, rather—is expected to be accelerated during 1938. Brazil, especially, and Colombia suffered toward the end of the year as the result of the coffee crisis, but, judging the continent as a whole, 1937 represented solid gains. Peru and Argentina advanced beyond the foreign trade prosperity level of 1929—the favorite standard year for comparisons—and Chile made another substantial advance toward old-time figures. Balanced budgets and favorable trade balances were a general rule, while another country, Peru, joined the select list who are making an effort to pay "something on account" of foreign bonded indebtedness. Past achievements, therefore, and the encouragement to freer trading from Great Britain and the United States, especially the latter power which during the coming year will undertake additional reciprocal trade pact negotiations with more Latin powers, make it certain that the New Year will be more prosperous.

The political aspect of the New Year is less important, although South America is frequently judged solely on its politics. Politics here, of course, are more spectacular than elsewhere. Elections are due to be held in Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, Uruguay and Chile. As President Getulio Vargas proved in Brazil, these do not necessarily take place. Early this year Roberto M. Ortiz, duly elected President of Argentina, will succeed Gen. Augustin Justo. Bolivia and Paraguay will be called to elect new legislators as well as chief magistrates. These former Chaco antagonists have pursued a parallel revolutionary course during the past year, and the militarists in charge seem to be weary of the trials of government and anxious to get some competent civil co-operation.

Uruguay and Chile were both absorbed in their coming presidential elections as the old year went out. In the latter country these are not due until November, when President Alessandri will complete his sixth year of office. Neither he nor President Terra, in Uruguay, can stand for a second consecutive term. Presidential elections are due in Colombia in May, when the successor of Alfonso Lopez must be chosen. It is possible that 1938 may also bring forth elections in Peru and Ecuador, two Pacific coast republics where military dictatorship exists, but these are not on the program.

Governments Classified

At this stock-taking period it is interesting to classify the 10 governments of South America. Working down the Atlantic seaboard from Panama, there is, first of all, Venezuela, least publicized of all republics, continuing its gradual transition from a quarter of a century's dictatorship to democracy. In Brazil, President Vargas has just established a dictatorship. This may be purely "personalist," or corporative; 1938 will probably reveal what is yet a secret. In Uruguay and Argentina there is every outward form of democracy, but government is stern on the point of "public discipline" and has the loyal co-operation of the armed forces. Paraguay and Bolivia remain for the time being under military rule.

Going up the Pacific coast, Chile continues to make a success of thoroughgoing democracy. Its immediate neighbor, Peru, is under the benevolent dictatorship of Gen. Oscar R. Benavides, who last year canceled the votings and remained in power with a combination of generals and colonels. Ecuador has a complete military dictatorship, only recently established, headed by Gen. Alberto Henriquez. Colombia ranks with Chile as a complete democracy, with the exception that it is more leftist.

But, even in the dictatorially-governed states, there is a much more liberal outlook this New Year. As 1937 drew toward its close, it was announced from Quito that all deportees, including former President Jose Velasco Ibarra, would be permitted to return home, pardoned. The imprisoned Central Bank president, Alberto Wither Navarro, was freed, and the press promised ample guarantees. In Bolivia, also, the newspapers, long harassed by the army chieftains, will commence the New Year with restored freedom. Liberals in Argentina, smarting under the pseudo-fascism that has prospered recently, especially in the province of Buenos Aires, have their hopes centered in the new regime of Roberto Ortiz, a moderate at heart. In Peru, President Benavides broadcast an appeal for New Year national unity, aimed primarily at enlisting co-operation from the moderate elements of the "Aprista" opposition.

Competition in Broadcasting

Collectively, the 10 states will be on the defensive to avoid the spread of doctrinal strife, which became acute during 1937. The 1938 elections will tend to accentuate the right and leftist groupings. The New Year will also witness increased broadcasting competition, for Great Britain is scheduled early to begin its special news programs in Spanish for the benefit of South Americans. This will be "straight news" to counteract the straight propaganda introduced in favor of totalitarian theories. South Americans believe that Uncle Sam may have to join in this contest if he want to maintain the popularity of the democratic scheme of government in this hemisphere.

Armaments rank prominently on the 1938 agenda. All recent records are expected to be exceeded for purchases of ships, planes and guns as the re-arming and extra-arming get under way, according to adopted or proposed programs. Broadly speaking, the re-arming is by the countries on the Pacific seaboard because these are only now scraping together sufficient money to make up for defense deficiencies occasioned by the depression; and the extra-arming is on the Atlantic side, especially in Argentina and Brazil, countries where there is more money available, but also where they feel they are more open to imperialist aggression since the lessons of Ethiopia, Spain and China. Argentina led last and will continue to lead this year in expenditures for military preparedness.

The eighth Pan American conference is called to meet toward the end of 1938—in November. It will be the most important of all the year's continental gatherings. The last of these five-yearly Pan American conferences was held at Montevideo. This year's is scheduled for Lima, Peru. Although the response to invitations has not hitherto been flattering to the Pan American ideal, the Peruvian Government appears anxious that preparations should go forward. There have been unofficial suggestions that the conference be postponed for another year, especially as the fruitful Buenos Aires peace gathering a year ago was really a Pan-American conference.

Philippines Draft Men In Island Defense Plan

MANILA, Jan. 4 (AP)—A third group of 20,000 youths began five and one-half months compulsory military training in the Philippine Army today. The training period is part of the Island's defense program under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U. S. A., retired.

Last year's 40,000 trainees became the Army's first reserves. The program calls for 400,000 such reserves before the Islands are granted independence in 1946.

A Point of Interest

Irving Smith — "Puppies in the Kennel"

Photograph by Irving Smith from the fourth annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition now being held in New York. The exhibition will be displayed in leading American cities after the close of the New York show. Boston is among the cities included in the exhibition tour.

Budget for Women Set Higher Than Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are almost as many living budgets today as there are people to live on them.

Someone comes out with a completely documented plan for feeding five people nourishing meals for a week on $8.05 and within the next five minutes someone else comes along with the statement that it requires $8.75 instead of $8.05.

A survey made by the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage of the New York State Department of Labor says that a working girl who lives alone requires $1215 for adequate maintenance, or $23.30 per week; while the woman living as a member of a family needs $1078, or $20.70, to meet her minimum living costs. A note, sagely appended to the findings in the survey, runs:

"That these figures are higher than the actual earnings of many women employed in New York state, may shock a great many people who see them for the first time; but they should quickly realize that it indicates a situation which they might well have expected. It is the very existence of this situation which brought about the demand for minimum wage legislation."

Costs and Wants

The figures $1215 and $1078 represent what is described by Miss Frieda Miller, director of the division, as a measurement of the "minimum cost of normal living," and covers food, clothing, housing recreation, beauty shop services, repair and reconditioning of clothing, insurance, transportation, education and reading. The survey was made for the use of the Laundry Wage Board. The Minimum Wage Law enacted last spring provided that in establishing a wage, a board may take into account the value of services rendered, wages now being paid in the state, and the cost of adequate maintenance and health protection.

The League of Women Shoppers recently made a survey of wages in the laundry industry, the largest employer of women in the state, and found that the average of the wage scale was $13 a week. More than 73 per cent of the laundry workers earned less than $13 a week in 1936, and many as little as $6 a week.

Miss Miller's totals of required income, are based on "months of study, and checking of standards set by authorities on housing, on dietetics, on clothing and other necessities, and followed by a statewide pricing of essential goods and services."

Turn then to an investigation made by the Charity Organization Society. In 1933 this society found that $16.65 was sufficient to maintain a family of four persons on a minimum subsistence basis. Today, this same group requires $19.

Why?

Mrs. Louise K. Addis, consultant to the C. O. S. in home economics, says it is because of increases in food and rent costs chiefly, and higher clothing allowances. Whereas in 1933 the family could subsist on food at a cost of $5.85, it required $7 for food in 1937; and in 1938 the figure may rise again. Clothing which cost $2.60 in 1933, cost $3.50 in 1937, and rent which cost $4.60 in 1933 cost $5.10 in 1937.

Food Scheme

It appears that private charitable organizations tend to set higher allowances than families receive on relief. The home-relief budget for a four-person family similar to Mrs. Addis' example ranges from $13.13 a week to $16.26. To this may be added WPA clothing awards having a cash value of about $1.30 per month for the whole family, and the Emergency Relief Board also gives money as special needs arise, in an effort to prevent relief families from dipping into their food allotments to met unexpected expenses.

Suppose a family of five has to eat on a food allowance of $8.05 per week. What does it eat? From the relief food order the following meal suggestions were prepared:

Breakfast—cooked cereal with milk (oatmeal or cornmeal). Toast or bread and butter. Dinner—Main dish, lamb or beef stew, or liver loaf, or meat balls, or fish, or dried beans or peas, boiled or in loaf, or spaghetti with meat sauce and cheese, or macaroni and cheese, baked. Fresh vegetable, chard, collards, turnip greens, spinach, dandelion greens or green beans, peas, squash, cabbage or other vegetables. Potatoes, mashed, boiled, escalloped or baked. Bread, rye, or whole wheat or white, or corn bread. Dessert, bananas or other fruit, with evaporated milk and sugar. Supper or luncheon—Main dish, cottage cheese with tomato and green salad, or cabbage and carrot salad, or beet borscht, or cream (milk chickened) soup, bread. Dessert, custard or rice pudding.

At dinner the two-year-old boy would have plain minced liver or meat or egg, or mashed cooked split peas or some of the stew.

Such budgets are not put forward as really agreeable, and certainly not pleasing to epicures, but they are long on milk, bread, cereals and vegetables, which are nourishing, if they are short on meat, butter and fruit, which adults and children alike would obviously prefer.

There is one thing about the sums mentioned for minimum subsistence. They bolster up the oft mentioned philosophy of American abundance. A pound of butter and a pound of lard per week—available to the family of five on the budget of $8.05 per week for food—are poor rations for an American family of five, but one-fifth of a pound per person is the weekly allowance for everyone in Germany, and the eight pounds of meat allowed by the budget would be, to a Russian or an Italian worker's family, an Elysian dream.

Girl's Clothing Put at $196 a Year

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 4

A working girl has to have at least 20 pairs of silk stockings a year, according to Miss Frieda Miller of the state Department of Labor.

She should also have a winter coat every third year, a spring coat every second year, and an annual clothing budget of $196 in New York State.

Other items a survey of working women's needs shows are:

Eight dresses (including 1 inexpensive party dress), one skirt and 1 blouse, one sweater (should wear two years), four hats, four pairs of inexpensive and medium-quality shoes, one pair of party slippers (should wear two years), 3 pairs of gloves, two inexpensive handbags, one dozen handkerchiefs

Negus Gets Holland's Pledge Against Italy's African Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3—The Netherlands, in a message from Queen Wilhelmina, today informed Emperor Haile Selassie that the Netherlands has "no intention of proceeding to give de jure recognition" to Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

The message indicated, however, that "de facto recognition" might be considered, because the Netherlands finds it necessary to maintain "good diplomatic relations" with Italy.

The Netherlands recently took the initiative in transmitting a "round robin" to the members of the "Oslo Group," sounding them out upon their views of recognition of the Italian conquest.

The Oslo Group is composed of Belgium, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and the Netherlands. Their grouping is entirely on an economic basis.

The only reaction so far has come from Norway. It took the form of a refusal by the Norwegian Foreign Minister to participate in a joint statement by the Oslo Group urging the Western powers to recognize Italy's position in Ethiopia. In addition to the Norwegian refusal, it is understood that the move met a chilly response from other Scandinavian countries.

The Netherlands' action, it was explained, was not due to approval of the Italian conquest, but merely to the belief that non-recognition of what is now generally accepted as an accomplished fact weighs very heavily on international relations and prevents the pacification of Europe.

The Netherlands Government, it is declared, holds as strongly as ever to the policy of strict adherence to international law and remains true to the League of Nations.

But it is strongly felt here that to continue a policy of non-recognition is not in the interests of world peace. Hence the Netherlands has taken the initiative with a view to bringing a precise plan for recognition before the League in agreement with colleagues in the Oslo group.

The Government's attitude was backed by the second chamber in agreement with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is composed of leaders of the different parliamentary parties.

Jobless Benefits Slated Mainly To 'Cushion' Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With benefits under unemployment compensation systems being paid out for the first time this month in 21 states and the District of Columbia, a warning that this insurance is intended only as a "cushion" for the jobless until they find work again, and not a panacea or substitute for relief, is made by the American Public Welfare Association here. Little immediate decrease in the total number of relief cases can be expected, the association points out.

First, it says, there is the "time lag" between layoff and payment, which includes a variable waiting period of two to four weeks before the jobless worker's application for benefits becomes active, plus a lapse of a week or two until the first benefit check comes along. Then, it continues, there is the fact that the benefit may be so low—in some states it is only $5 a week, with a maximum of $15—that it cannot provide for a family wholly without reserve cash.

Wisconsin Experiment

The experience of Wisconsin, the association says, indicates the need of supplementing benefits with direct relief. Wisconsin began paying benefits under its pioneer unemployment insurance plan in July, 1936.

The association warns against any "snap-judgments" as to the success of the principle or of specific systems of unemployment insurance, noting that they cannot be expected to solve the present abnormal problems.

30 States Included

Thirty states will have put their unemployment compensation systems into effect before the end of 1938.

The 21 states in which unemployment compensation systems begin paying out as of Jan. 1 are: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia (and the District of Columbia). Employees covered are estimated to total about 12,000,000.

Other states that will begin paying benefits during 1938 are: Indiana and Mississippi, April; Iowa and South Carolina, July; Idaho, September; New Mexico and Oklahoma, December. Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and Alaska and Hawaii, begin payments in January, 1939; and Georgia, Illinois and Montana, in July 1939.

Liner Hoover Released To Underwriters by Line

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Dollar Line announced today it had turned over to underwriters the $8,000,000 luxury liner President Hoover, which ran aground off Formosa Dec. 10. Continued monsoons made salvage operations virtually impossible. The line will collect insurance and abandon salvage rights.

All the Hoover's 453 passengers and much of the cargo was removed. Line officials said they believed only metal fittings and equipment could be saved from the ship, leaving the 653-foot hull to be pounded to bits by the sea. The ship, struck by Chinese aerial bombs on an earlier visit to the Orient, was sailing a new course to avoid the Shanghai war zone.

New Standard Oil Tankers Convertible to Naval Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—American naval rearmament began moving ahead today under full speed orders on the heels of President Roosevelt's declaration in his annual message to Congress that "we must keep ourselves adequately strong in self-defense."

Congressional leaders of both parties agreed among themselves that prompt action both to pass the new naval appropriation bill and to bury the Ludlow war referendum proposal is a necessary and desirable implementation of diplomatic policy. They prepared therefore to take up the appropriation bill as early as the end of next week if possible. And simultaneously they sought means of preventing the Ludlow resolution from even coming to a vote, although how this can be done is not yet clear.

At the same time the United States Maritime Commission announced signing of contracts for 12 oil tankers for the Standard Oil Co. which are to be fitted out at an additional cost of $10,563,000 as potential naval auxiliaries. The three-cornered oil tanker deal constitutes the first extensive use of the Maritime Commission as a medium for securing potential naval auxiliary tonnage. The tankers, which normally would have a speed of 12½ knots, will instead be designed for 18½ knots, top speed, as well as being fitted with gun emplacements, navy searchlights, naval compartments, paravane gear, magazine space and equipment for fueling ships at sea.

Navy Has First Call

The ships so fitted will go into the merchant marine, but will always be ready for immediate transfer to the Navy in an emergency. The transferable tankers are as much a part of naval rearmament as the pending warship construction program, but do not come under the direct naval appropriation.

The naval appropriation bill which is now pending in the House Appropriations Committee is understood to represent a total of $565,000,000 at this stage. The expanded program which the President has tentatively announced has not yet been incorporated in the original bill and may be put through Congress subsequently as a separate measure.

The existing bill provides, as previously announced, for two battleships, two light cruisers, eight destroyers and six submarines in the strictly warship class. In addition, it carries funds for one submarine tender, one mine sweeper, one oil tanker and one sea-going tug.

There is still no detailed information available as to the additions to this program which the President will ask Congress to approve in view of the increasingly troubled international situation. However, it is known that a new authorization bill will be sought for further auxiliary tonnage to commence in 1940, and it is considered probable that another authorization will be proposed to permit immediate commencement of construction on a new aircraft carrier and cruiser program.

Rearmament on Broad Front

In other words naval rearmament is going forward on a broad front in which warship construction is only one part. While the navy never for a moment loses sight of the fact that warships are the central item in naval defense, they are pressing with increasing emphasis for the auxiliary tonnage without which the warships cannot operate at any distance from home bases.

To be able to move long distances as a unit the fleet must be supplied with several different types of auxiliaries. The Maritime Commission is embarking on a vigorous program of merchant ship construction to help fill out the existing deficiencies in the auxiliary categories.

The 12 tankers to be built for the Standard Oil Company would have cost $26,993,004 had they been designed solely as merchant tankers. And this amount the company will pay. The additional cost of making them available for naval use is $10,563,000 which the Maritime Commission will pay. In return the ships become available for appropriation by the Navy in case of war. In the meantime, the company is required to keep them constantly in good condition.

Each of the tankers will be 525 feet long, of 16,300 tons deadweight and with a carrying capacity of 150,000 barrels of oil.

Hoover to Speak To G. O. P. Women At Club Luncheon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—With the wives of four former Presidents of the United States as sponsors and a list of speakers headed by Former President Hoover, it appeared today that the seventeenth annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 15 will be one of the largest anniversary events in the record of the nation's feminine political contingent.

The club has a membership of 4000 women in all sections of the country, and more than 1800 of these already have made registrations for the affair, it was announced.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr., and Mrs. William Howard Taft head the 300 women from 28 states and the District of Columbia who are sponsoring the event.

In addition to Mr. Hoover, whose address will be radiocast over the Columbia national network, the luncheon speakers will be Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms, now of New Mexico and formerly Representative from Illinois, and George E. Sokolsky, publicist.

De La Rocque Wins 10,000 Francs Libel From Two Papers

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Col. Francois de la Rocque, leader of the rightist French Social Party, was awarded 10,000 francs (about $330) damages today in a libel action against 17 newspapers which he charged with slanderously accusing him of accepting government "secret funds."

Leon Daudet, leader of the Royalist Association, was ordered to pay 6000 francs for two articles that appeared in the Action Francaise, of which he is editor. Maurice Pujo of the same newspaper was required to pay 2000 francs. The Communist newspaper Humanite also was ordered to jay 2000 francs. The other defendants were not assessed damages.

Explaining the decision, the court said the quoting of former Premier Andre Tardieu to the effect that Colonel de la Rocque, leader of the disbanded Croix de Feu, had received 250,000 francs of government money for pledges of support did not constitute libel. But this was not the case where newspapers added their own damaging comment to the Tardieu statement, it was added.

Soviet Purge Toll 1300

By the Associated Press

Nearly 1300 persons, including many high Soviet officials, are known to have been executed in Russia since Joseph Stalin declared last March: "The enemy must be exterminated."

A campaign against farm "wreckers" resulted in the execution of 630 individuals accused of crimes ranging from grain spoilage to spreading disease among livestock.

Charges of spying and sabotage sent an additional 651 persons before the firing squad during the 10-month period.

Among those once high in Soviet councils were eight officials whose execution was announced last Dec. 19, including Leo M. Karakhan, former Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Avel Yenukidze, veteran of the revolution and a close friend of Mr. Stalin until his arrest on charges of personal immorality.

Probably the most eminent of the victims of the "purge" was Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky, Vice-Commissar of War, who was executed with seven other high ranking generals on June 12.

Most of the executions were never officially announced in Moscow. Reports of them were culled largely from provincial newspapers, and many are believed to have escaped even that much notice.

In recent months, many Soviet ambassadors and ministers, recalled from their posts abroad, have disappeared from public life. In this group was Boris Skvirsky, well known in the United States as one of the first Soviet diplomatic agents in Washington.

MOSCOW, Jan 4 (AP)—Execution of eight former officials of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic on conviction of disrupting farming as part of a separatist plot was disclosed yesterday.

An Erevan, Armenia, newspaper reported sentences of death had been imposed upon the former agriculture officials without appeal, and said the decision was "greeted by a crowded courtroom with applause." They had been accused of conspiring to separate Armenia from the Soviet Union and establish a protectorate under a "capitalist country."

Sentencing of three persons to death on charges of wrecking in collective farming was reported on Saturday from White Russia.

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City Council Tangle Heads For Court Ruling in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The city Council, tied into a hard and fast knot over Tammany Hall's insistence that Robert Lee Tudor be considered the duly elected city clerk, appeared today to have its affairs headed straight for the courts. The second day's proceedings failed to result in an agreement over whether 13 members in the council constitute a working majority or are a mere baker's dozen without power to legislate.

No amount of contriving to put over their scheme for control of the city's new legislative unit nor the counsel of some of the foremost legal talent in the Tammany organization has availed the Democrats on the deadlock, the Fusion-American Labor Party contingent in the body, under the leadership of Council President Newbold Morris, blocking, like master chess players, every Democratic move to take the castle.

That Mr. Morris, young and inexperienced in the devices of political obstructionist tactics, is acting in closest understanding with Mayor La Guardia in his direction of the proceedings. Tammany leaders in the council characterize the rulings of the chair as a "Charlie McCarthy act." It availed them nothing, however, whatever they called it.

Morris Stands Firm

With the mayor off-stage to chart procedural policy and Assistant Corporation Counsel Reuben A. Lazarus, an authority on city legislative matters, at his elbow on the dais, Mr. Morris stood a calm, firm obstacle in the way as the initial phase of the contest was fought out in the terms of parliamentary procedure in the council chamber yesterday. At the end of seven hours of verbal dueling, Tammany strategy to control the new body was as implacably blocked as when the session started with the stroke of noon.

A provision in the revised city charter forged the instrument for the Morris procedure. This required that a majority of all elected councilmen in the 26-member chamber, or 14, constituted a deciding vote. Mr. Morris ruled that 14 votes on any proposal before the house were necessary to its enactment, but the balloting lacked one vote of this total on every motion, no matter how the Tammany bloc struggled to budge the chair from its position. Meanwhile the fusion block of 10 supported Mr. Morris throughout, combined with two independent Democrats—Councilmen James A. Burke and William N. Conrad, of Queens—who were using the impasse to play a game of borough politics.

Outside the walls of the chamber, department after city department was disposing of business in the tempo of the Fusion program. The Board of Estimate discarded a 1938 city budget, figured in Tammany terms, for a La Guardia budget. This latter omitted 65 county jobs held by Democrats and canceled a $12,000,000 water rate reduction which the Democratic majorities in the old Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen had inserted. The new board's action was predicated on the Mayor's charge that the budget adopted by those bodies was illegal and his pledge to reopen the city's cost sheet to bring it into balance with his original figures.

Using the "emergency" whip with his new estimate board, whose Democratic membership is now reduced to one, the Mayor declared that if the budget were not adopted there would be no budget, which meant "no pay rolls on Jan. 15, no funds for child welfare patients, no money for old-age pensions, no salaries for schoolteachers."

"It's a question of the whole city of New York as against 65 jobholders," he said. "There's nothing else to the question."

Problem for Council

This same analysis of the budget case today is before the city council, another item in the cumulative list of worries mounting before the eyes of the Democratic leaders there. They want to save the jobs of their county colleagues, but a payless payday for 145,000 city employees would have its major political proportions also.

The issue of control at stake in the council unfolded before crowded galleries, with Tammany leaders and officials lining the walls of the chamber and holding hurried consultations with the Democratic councilmen, as Mr. Morris quietly and quizzically held to his parliamentary point.

The situation arose from the fact that one member of the council—Michael J. Quill, American Labor Party—is still on the high seas, returning from a holiday in Ireland. With his addition to the body, as the division now stands, the Fusion forces will be able to equal the Democrats' 13 votes, making a tie which will give Mr. Morris the deciding vote and so resolve the issue in Fusion terms.

Seeing in Mr. Quill's absence their opportunity, the Tammany bloc went to the session yesterday primed to force the election of a vice-chairman, John V. Cashmore; a city clerk, Robert Lee Tufor, and a councilmanic staff of their own choosing.

Morris Ruling

The first question initiated the deadlock as the vote was taken on Mr. Morris' contention that the adoption of rules must precede elections in order of business. The 12-to-13 division formed, and Mr. Morris ruled that there were insufficient votes to upset his ruling.

John T. Dooling, chairman of the Tammany Hall law committee, immediately took charge of directing the fight on the floor, assisted by other ex-officio organization figures. The municipal network radiocast two hours of the lively parliamentary vacuum.

It soon became clear that the Democrats were laying the groundwork for litigation over the organization of the council, as their spokesmen repeatedly sought to trap Mr. Morris in a complexity of motions.

"That law provides," he continued, "that a resolution may be adopted by a majority affirmative vote of all the elected councilmen. This is unusual and doubtless was done by the Charter Commission because of the small size of the council. Being the law, it transcends all precedent of legislative bodies.

Explains His Stand

"I shall continue to hold in accordance with the statute that a vote of a majority of all the councilmen elected is necessary to legal action by this body."

The only point of agreement came after three hours when a recess was unanimously voted. Following it the Democrats informed the body that, since they considered organization duly completed by a majority vote of those present, they had meanwhile had oaths of office administered to Mr. Cashmore and Mr. Tudor and were now prepared to adopt permanent rules written to accommodate their action.

Again the only common point of agreement became a motion to adjourn.

An 'Hibernating' Bridge

Pix Photos

Swiss Bridge Folds Up for the Winter

When winter comes to Switzerland this little bridge in the mountains quietly folds up until spring comes around again. Above, the span is almost ready for a winter's rest. One section has been pulled back with the supporting truss drawn snugly against the stone pier. Below, the bridge before dismantling operations get under way.

Between Ally and 'Axis'

(Continued from Page 1)

capital. The new turn of events has brought about a close alliance between Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, and Nicholas Titulescu, former Premier and stalwart champion of the Little Entente, the League of Nations and a close understanding with France and Russia. Dr. Maniu having accepted the former Premier's offer of unconditional alliance.

Mr. Titulescu, after returning from self-imposed exile for the December elections, was unable to reach an agreement with the Peasant Party leader. He is now willing to accept membership and thus form an alliance that is expected to form the strongest possible check on any program of an ultra-fascist nature.

Much will depend, according to close observers here, on the popularity which Premier Goga manages to gain for himself. Should he succeed in gaining the confidence of a sufficient portion of the nation by April, and in proving himself sufficiently amenable to the King, the latter will, it is expected, allow him to run new elections at that time. Otherwise the King is believed to be ready to let Minister of Interior Calinescu, member of the National Peasant Party, control the elections.

That all is not running smoothly with the new Government may be gathered from signs of financial unrest in the capital, due partly to the lack of security felt by Jewish interests.

his recent visit to Belgrade that she intended to go on doing so.

In the Prague view, therefore, it would be a mistake to over-emphasize the change in the international situation brought about by the unexpected developments in Bucharest. Provided Britain does not go back on Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement that she is interested in the maintenance of peace everywhere in Europe, it is felt here that all that is likely to happen is that Roumania, like Yugoslavia, will exercise a somewhat greater freedom of diplomatic maneuver in order to obtain economic concessions wherever there seems any chance of getting them.

Prague holds in the present state of Europe that Germany and Italy are in even worse case than France for granting such concessions. England, in fact, is the only European country in a position to do so.

Meanwhile Prague has been further reassured as far as Roumania is concerned by the conciliatory nature of King Carol's broadcast. It is believed after the first excitements have calmed down that it will be found that the changes have been considerably less sweeping than now seems probable to those who seem to fear that King Carol is in Premier Goga's pocket instead of Premier Goga being in King Carol's.

Arms From Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 4—Private but official assurances have been received from the new Roumanian Government that no major changes in foreign policy are intended, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

In these circumstances the arrangement whereby the Skoda factory is to supply arms to Roumania, which King Carol made during his visit to Prague last year, is not to be interfered with.

Although it is undeniable that the Czech Government expects that the recent change of the Cabinet in Roumania will be followed by an attempt to establish closer contact with Germany and Italy, high circles here do not believe there is any likelihood that the Goza Government will throw over old friends when trying to acquire new ones.

In this connection it is pointed out that while there has been a dictatorial regime in Yugoslavia that country has not only remained a member of the Little Entente but has assured Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France during

Danube

(Continued from Page 1)

neighbor Yugoslavia is believed to be on the same road in the direction of Rome.

Affected by French Deficits

Underlying this anticipated development, however, is the French economic and financial situation. France is no longer able to make large financial concessions to her erstwhile allies and former satellites. At the same time the French trade balance is already so adverse—there was a deficit of some 18,000,000,000 francs (about $610,000,000) last year—that there can be no question of opening France's tariff walls to let in more of the products which Roumania and Yugoslavia are so anxious to sell.

In Governmental quarters the reason given for the report that France is soon to halt her habitual arms shipments to these Central European countries is that production is lagging so seriously, due to the Blum social reforms that only France's own needs can now be supplied. It seems reasonable to conclude that all these elements play a part in the situation.

Crocker Awarded Medal For His Plant Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Award of the Gold Medal of the American Institute to Dr. William Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers was announced yesterday. This medal is given to organizations or individuals for distinguished contributions to the advancement of natural science "which have a broad incidence on human welfare," the announcement says.

Dr. Crocker was awarded the medal for "his contribution to knowledge of life processes in plants and for his unique leadership in the organization of plant research." The medal will be bestowed on him at a dinner here next month.

U. S.-Australia Pact Proposed On Quotas and Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—If the United States is prepared to remove the heavy duty on Australian wool, the way would be open for the removal of Australian quotas against imports from America, according to Thomas W. White, federal Minister of Trade and Customs. Although Australia has not been conducting direct negotiations with the United States, it is known that London has kept Canberra closely informed concerning the preliminary negotiations for an Anglo-American trade treaty.

One of the first tasks of the new Federal Parliament is expected to be a review of the trade diversion policy, which has been in operation since May, 1936. This policy was introduced by Mr. White, not so much in the hope of forcing the United States to buy more from Australia, as to divert a portion of the money spent in the United States to countries which seemed likely to buy from Australia.

As figures quoted by Mr. White show, however, the United States, since the worst of the depression has passed, has become a better customer of Australia. Australia's wool exports have expanded considerably. He indicated that the value of Australia's exports to the United States had doubled in the last financial year. The value of the exports had increased from £7,500,000 to £15,000,000. This changed an adverse balance of £8,000,000 in 1935-36 to a favorable balance of approximately £2,000,000 in 1936-37.

"This is an augury for happier trade relations in the future," said Mr. White. "It may be possible to consummate these relations in a trade treaty."

Statistics show that Britain did not benefit at the expense of the United States by Australia's trade diversion policy. Britain's main gain from that policy was against Japan, whose flood of textile exports to Australia was controlled. Little of the Australian trade diverted from the United States has gone to Britain; European countries have been the principal gainers.

Too Few Names For 11,007 Lakes; Minnesota Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A lake by any other name may be as beautiful, but Minnesota is finding it's quite important what it names its 11,007 lakes.

There are 99 Long lakes in the state, 91 Mud lakes, 76 called Rice, 43 Bass, 40 Twin lakes, 39 Round ones, 36 Clear and 32 Sandy, while 11 other names are repeated 25 times or more, according to the Minnesota Tourist Bureau. Such widespread duplication has spelled confusion to tourists and native sons alike, so an individual name is being sought for each lake.

Re-christening a lake, it appears, isn't such a simple thing to do. A State Geographical Board has been created to study name changes, and then to act in an advisory capacity with the various county commissioners who are empowered by law to change a lake's cognomen.

Many ideas have been volunteered. The mayor of Charleston, S. C., suggested that one lake be christened "Poinsett" after the Secretary of War in 1838, when Fremont and Nicollet explored what is now Minnesota. A woman wrote to ask that a lake in Stearnes County be named for her father. A summer resort owner didn't want one of the 43 Bass lakes renamed because he had called his place on its shores Bass Lake Resort.

However it's done, there'll be 731 newly named lakes in Minnesota come spring.

Joint Use in Crisis Aim For Radio, Phone, Wire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission reported to Congress today that it was studying methods or organizing all communication facilities for immediate and efficient use in emergencies such as last year's disastrous floods. The Commission said its survey includes all radio, telephone and telegraph services.

The annual report made no legislative recommendations. It said rate reductions totaling $34,000,000 a year resulted from the Commission's investigation of the telephone industry. "Further investigation of interstate rates is now being made to determine the effect of past rate reductions and the reasonableness of the charges now in effect," the Commission reported.

Drive Is Widened To Unify States' Anti-Crime Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4—Advancing its program of crime prevention and control on several fronts, the Interstate Commission on Crime, Council of State Governments, today called upon the states for further assistance in carrying out its attack upon crime.

Judge Richard Hartshorne, chairman of the commission, said the organization would continue its efforts to have four model acts adopted in those states not yet on record as having approved the complete program.

Among the proposed bills is the uniform act for fresh pursuit of criminals, already adopted in 23 states; the measure providing for extradition of criminals with power over non-resident leaders of criminal gangs, adopted in 19 states; the bill for rendition of witnesses across state lines, adopted in 23 states, and the model interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers, adopted by 25 states.

Other Legislation

"Committees appointed by the commission also are at work preparing legislation to control the sale and possession of firearms, the sale and use of marihuana, the adoption of the uniform act on criminal statistics, and a nation-wide crime prevention program," Judge Hartshorne said.

In addition to seeking support for its legislative program to halt the activities of interstate or commuting criminals, the commission is asking $20,000 for its 1938 budget. Judge Hartshorne said the levy would be apportioned among the states on the basis of wealth, income and number of registered voters.

Research in firearms control was being carried on intensively prior to the development of a series of recommendations for statutory regulation, he added. In this phase of its work the commission has the assistance of S. B. Warner and Henry B. Cabot, professors in the Harvard University Law School.

Fight on Marihuana

"In the control of marihuana a special committee has been named to develop educational information and insure its distribution throughout the United States," Judge Hartshorne continued. "The commission also will recommend the adoption of the uniform narcotic act by the relatively few states not already having it on their statute books."

The adoption of the criminal statistics act drafted by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws will be pressed by the commission, Judge Hartshorne said. "In addition, a special committee is drafting a plan for the collection of crime statistics by states.

"Administrative activities include the development of uniform procedures for the use of prosecuting officials operating under the uniform acts," he said, "the clearance of information between states in the administration of parole and probation, providing in other words for the active control of criminals through co-operative action by the states and the Federal Government."

Cards With Fringe Inevitable in 1870

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—When the beaux and gallants of little old New York wanted to convey their holiday greetings to friends back in the 1870s they might choose a card in the semblance of a pink pin cushion adorned with fringe, or possibly a brightly colored lithograph also with fringe, or again, one of those very up-to-the-date cards mounted with fabric and the inevitable fringe and having in one corner a tiny white envelope of glazed paper in which to insert a personal word.

The history of the greeting card is being told in a special exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York, about 50 cards having been selected from the Museum's collection for the purpose.

There is a card from the fifties, very shortly after J. C. Horlsey R. A. had designed the first card in England in 1846. This oldest card in the collection is like a lace paper valentine and it is not until a tab with a lithograph of a heart, cross and flowers is lifted that the printed greeting "Merry Christmas" distinguishes it from a valentine.

There are cards in the shape of books and others which are narrow decorated cardboard strips tied together with ribbon and containing the engraved names of several persons.

Spanish Insurgents Hold French Agent and Aides

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Jan 4 (AP)—The French consular agent at Insurgent-held Irun, Spain, and three of his assistants were arrested and imprisoned today by Insurgent authorities.

An unconfirmed report said the detentions were in reprisal for the arrest in France last year of Maj. Julian Troncoso, former Insurgent military commander of Irun, who was accused of plotting to steal a Spanish Government submarine from a French dockyard.

Revised Taxes Expected To Boom Construction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Modification by the Federal Government of its present tax policy will be the signal for the release of millions of dollars in new and improved plant construction in 1938, according to a statement by Col. T. H. Barton, president of the Lion Oil Refining Company, of Arkansas, today.

'Black Parliament' at Pretoria Affords Forum for Natives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—South Africa's "Black Parliament" assembled here for the first time last month.

The native people of the Union have thus been afforded a voice in their government, and the first session, opened by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, marked a stage in the development of the native policy of the Union.

The sessions, presided over by D. L. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, have been attended by 15 native delegates and five native commissioners (who have not had the right to vote).

The "Black Parliament" is officially known as the Native Representative Council, which was established under the Representation of Natives Act of 1935. It has brought into the news spotlight a number of native leaders, whose work, if appreciated by those who have known of it, has not been known to the European public at large. They include educated men, preachers and journalists, as well as tribal chiefs from distant corners of the Union.

Financial Action Controlled

The Council has not executive authority and its financial resolutions—affecting the manner in which the Native Trust Fund is handled—require confirmation by the Union Parliament before they can take effect.

General Smuts, in opening the first day's sitting, said that in calling in the native people of South Africa to advise and assist constitutionally in their own Government, Parliament had taken a far-reaching step forward.

"I look forward to your deliberations," he said, "to justify our highest expectations of the new departure to set a new standard in our system of native administration and to contribute materially toward the solution of those problems of racial relations which are South Africa's greatest task."

One of the chief matters occupying the Council's attention was the expenditure from the funds of the South African Native Trust, chiefly on native education which has expanded in recent years in a remarkable way. The enrollment in native schools in 1926 was 207,621; in 1935 it was 345,540. The expenditure in 1926 was £423,756, while in 1935 it was £688,326, and for 1937-38 it is estimated at £796,000.

Grants for other services in native areas have also increased.

Equality in Education

R. V. Selope Thema, one of the delegates, editor of the Bantu World, said: "How can we avoid being Europeanized in a Europeanized Africa? Things being what they are, there should be no difference between the education given to natives and that given to Europeans. If you distinguish between black and white, you must distinguish as between white and white, because sometimes the differences are just as great."

The Council agreed that the Government should control native education and that it should fall under the Union Department of Education and not under the Native Affairs Department.

Donald Mtumkulu, the first native M. A. of the University of South Africa and a graduate of Yale, told Durban Rotarians recently: "We as natives feel that we are not liked because we are black. When I was able to break down that reserve on my own part I came to know the white people better than before.

"There are native students in America and England keen to come to South Africa and uplift their own people. The only pity is there are so few who can do the job."

Nations Seek Radio Pie

(Continued from Page 1)

specifically allocate frequencies and wave-lengths between nations, it has a large bearing on that problem. It does distribute such frequencies between various services—regular radio broadcasting, maritime service, short wave service, point-to-point communication, and so on. And the distribution of wavelengths, particularly the short-waves, comes partly under the conference's purview.

For users of such wave lengths must stake out a claim on them with the Bern Bureau, a central secretariat managing all these communications affairs, and the adjustment of these claims stems from the Madrid convention and impinges on the Cairo conference.

An American group of over 30 members is sailing today. Head of the delegation is Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine. Unusual though it is for a partisan administration to select a Republican as chief of such a delegation, Senator White has won his place by specializing in the field of communications for many years.

The group expects to be four months away from the United States—again showing what a serious job is afoot. An equally large delegation from the American private radio companies, the telegraph and cable companies, are expected at Cairo, as their interests are affected directly.

Recognition that there must be some orderly system to handle the world's communications came as early as 1875, when the St. Petersburg Treaty regulated wire communications. The present governing covenant is the Madrid convention of December, 1932, which is in force between all nations.

The St. Petersburg Treaty applied only to Europe, and to the wires alone. Radio was first tackled in the London convention, of 1912. Then there was a gap until 1927, when there was no international policing of air communications.

The Washington radio conference of 1927 took up the task of controlling this infant giant, who was rapidly getting out of hand. There was sentiment for unifying wire and radio controls, and this was consummated at the Madrid conference.

United States Stood Aside

The United States, however, stood aside from the wire sections of the convention. Most other countries either own and operate, or closely control, their wire companies. The United States only exercise a limited supervision over privately-owned companies. Therefore the American Government consistently took the viewpoint that it could not assume obligations under the wire sections of the various treaties. The difficulty was avoided by ingenious drafting at Washington and Madrid which placed the objected obligations in annexes to the convention.

The Madrid convention provided for periodic revision of the regulations it promulgated, and the Cairo conference—which has been preceded by a preparatory meeting at Warsaw—is called for the purpose of this revising task.

Also preliminary to Cairo was held the Havana conference, of November, 1937, at which the North and Central American nations reached what they regard as highly satisfactory agreements. The "good neighbor policy" is said to reign in the ether. The American nations agreed on new definitions of clear channels for air communications which are expected to give greater freedom to respective users. They also agreed to extend the band in the radio spectrum which is devoted to radio broadcasting from the range of 550-1500 kilocycles to 550-1600 kilocycles. This produces 10 more clear channels for broadcasting. Likewise, groundwork was laid at Havana for ironing out disputes and protests over interference. In practice, removal of interference between neighbors depends largely on good neighborliness, and the Havana atmosphere was regarded as exceptionally productive of present and future accord. Its results will be presented to the Cairo conference.

European broadcasting is regulated by the International Broadcasting Union, which does for that continent roughly what the F. C. C. does in the United States. It distributes frequencies, attempts to minimize interference and police the air. The task is gigantic because of the many countries and their relatively small size.

On the problem of short waves, the increased use of this medium draws attention. On Jan. 1, 1936, there were approximately 100 short-wave stations; on Jan. 1, 1937, the total was about 200; and now there are some 300. As many of the short-wave stations are used for propaganda purposes, there is a great deal of interference between them, deliberate or otherwise.

Shore-wave stations for radio broadcasting are supposed to be registered at the Bern bureau, thus staking out a claim on a specified frequency.

Sometimes—as in the case of the Pan American frequencies which were allocated for use between the American nations and four out of five which have never been put into operation—the claim lies tenanted but not utilized. When other nations cast covetous eyes to these unused frequencies, and stake—in effect—a default claim on them with the Bern bureau, there is danger that the original nation will lose its presumptive monopoly.

Of importance, too, is adjustment of many problems affecting wire communications. Rate-making is one of the functions of the Cairo wire conference, and although the United States does not cast a vote there, its influence is powerful behind the scenes, for the United States ("consumes" the lion's share of the world's wire communications.

New Jersey Assembly Under GOP's Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4—New Jersey's 162d Legislature will convene one week from today, with the Republicans in control.

Party leaders scheduled this week a series of conferences to complete drafts of proposed legislation, as they wish to have the major bills in shape for introduction on the opening day.

After organization of the two houses on Jan. 11, bills will be introduced, but no action is contemplated until after the inauguration of Democratic Governor-elect A. Harry Moore on Jan. 18.

Proposed reorganization of the state Government is the issue about which there looms much controversy. Not only are separate proposals expected from Republicans and Democrats, but Republican support is divided.

A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to legalize pari-mutuel betting at race tracks also will be presented. It was adopted last year and must pass two successive Legislatures and then be ratified by the voters before becoming effective. Labor, water supplies, election law reforms and revision of parole procedure are other issues in the legislative foreground.

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More than 1000 coaches now in operation on streets of Manhattan —26,000,000 miles traveled during past year— First bus put in operation 50 years ago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Father Knickerbocker's Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the New York City Omnibus Corporation have rolled up the stupendous total this past year of 26,000,000 miles, according to an estimate issued here. More than 1000 buses are operated by the two fleets and the number of passengers carried daily would populate a city of nearly a million inhabitants.

Reminiscing, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company officials look back to the day the first "bus" was put into operation 50 years ago. Horse-drawn vehicles were necessary then, but New York was the first to establish motor transportation systems. The earliest gasoline equipment was of French manufacture. The frames were imported and the bodies built in Philadelphia. During the World War, when it became impossible to obtain the French chassis, the company began building its own buses, continuing this activity until the Yellow Cab and Coach Company started to provide complete equipment.

Familiar also on the city streets for many years were the cars of the New York Street Railway Company, which practically covered the town. In 1934 the company was reorganized and is now known as the New York Omnibus Corporation. The old street cars have been replaced by new transit type buses. The Madison Avenue line was the first to be modernized, and was soon followed by the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines.

Because of the unusual traffic conditions in New York, maintenance problems differ from those encountered in other cities. Much of the new double-deck equipment employs an automatic transmission while all the single deck units use an air shift arrangement so as to relieve the driver of the physical labor of shifting gears. On many lines, the gears are shifted from 400 to 600 times an hour, imposing abnormal wear on clutch and transmission parts. Increased gasoline mileage and improved over-all performance has followed the adoption of regular grade 70 octane leaded fuel, the drivers report.

Ewing Galloway—Fifth Ave. Coach Co.

Changes Brought by 50 Years

Top—Fifth Avenue Stage of the 1880's on Twenty-Sixth Street in Use Until After 1900. Middle—Old Fifth Avenue Double Decker of French Origin Which Succeeded the Horse-Drawn Stage. Bottom—Modern Buses on Fifth Avenue

'Pumps' in Plants Send Water Aloft; Prize for Finder

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4 (AP)—Discovery of a titanic pumping action of roots indicating power sufficient to force plant water more than 200 feet upward brought the $1000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Dec. 31 to Dr. Philip R. White of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at Princeton, N. J.

The prize, an annual award for an outstanding research discovery by a young natural scientist, was given to Dr. White after the committee on awards had spent the entire day attempting to decide on the most worthy individual.

Dr. White reported that he had found this tremendous pressure in tomato plants, which grow only a few feet high. However, in measuring the pressure, the valves and tubing of his apparatus burst at 90 pounds per square inch. It is likely, he declared, that the pressure generated by the roots of a plant is about 350 pounds per square inch, or greater than many high-pressure steam boilers.

The award committee decided the Rockefeller Institute experimenter had solved a problem which has puzzled research workers for more than 200 years.

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"KEEP GOING"

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Cairo Parliament Prorogued; Shouts Down Order to Suspend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 3—Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's ministry has taken office under royal and religious Moslem patronage.

The new Government, however, opened without the support of Parliament, which, amid scenes of disorder shouted down the President of the Chamber as he attempted to read an order of King Farouk suspending its sessions for a month, and then passed a vote of nonconfidence in the cabinet, despite the President's intimation that the vote was illegal.

It is difficult to see how the Wafdist can do other than remain in opposition inasmuch as the present Cabinet was placed in power as a part of King Farouk's move to eliminate the Wafdist Prime Minister, Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

Electoral Revision Weighed

On the side of the elections which the cabinet proposes to hold, it is possible that by quick modification of the present electoral statute, Premier Mahmoud Pasha might obtain a majority. But this, experienced observers here believe, would result only if there were distortion of electoral freedom.

So far the country's support of the Wafdist Party appears unshaken and the prospects of the harmonious functioning of Mahmoud Pasha's Government, comprising all parties except the Wafdists and temporarily united by common opposition to Wafdist, are held to be extremely doubtful. In any case, its status must be autocratic, whereas the Wafdist ideals appear the nearest approach yet achieved here to the western conception of democratic government.

Conventionalities Ignored

The unfortunate mistakes of Nahas Pasha are blamed as partially responsible for the present situation. First was the stubborn retention of the Blueshirts, a troublesome and useless body if opposed by army and police. Second were the unwise promotions, accompanied by a deliberate disregard of royal conventionalities.

Third was the fear of opposition exemplified by unwise concessions to wire-pullers, especially the appointment of an anti-Wafdist to the directorship of the press bureau. Fourth was his penchant for popular applause. Opponents have thus been given an opening which they have cleverly used to the full.

These circumstances, combined with King Farouk's youthful dominance and support of religious authorities at El Azhar University, made the present reversal of popular government possible.

Nonconfidence Carried But Vote Held Void

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies today attempted to pass a vote of nonconfidence in the new government set up by King Farouk after a noisy session in which police were ordered to oust the Deputies but refused.

The vote was 180 to 17 but Drahmed Maher, President of the Chamber, declared the session illegal.

At the same time the Senate quietly voted its non-confidence, 83 to 4.

Steel-helmeted police cleared the galleries after Drahmed Maher was shouted down when he attempted to read a decree to suspend the session for a month.

Elections to gain support for the new Premier were to be held in the interim.

Lights were extinguished and the noisy session continued in darkness under Vice-President Abdel Hadi while Drahmed Maher stood at his side, vainly ordering the Deputies to leave.

After voting, the Deputies trooped from the Parliament Building through lanes of police, mounted and afoot.

Mustapha Nahas Pasha, the Premier ousted by the "Boy King," declared the vote clearly showed that the new Government, headed by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, did not have the confidence of the nation and should resign. He contended that the decree of adjournment actually had not been read because of the disorder. Nahas Pasha said he considered the session still unadjourned.

British Troops Dispatched To Egypt in Air Defense

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Britain moved Jan. 1 to bolster the defenses of her vital Mediterranean route to India and the Orient by dispatching a large force of anti-aircraft troops with equipment to Alexandria, Egypt.

The reinforcements, which a War Office spokesman said numbered "not more than 1000," are intended to bring Egypt's anti-aircraft defenses up to the level Britain's defense leaders consider demanded by the present international situation.

An Alexandria dispatch said camps already were being prepared there and in the western desert for the new troops.

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5 MINUTES FROM EITHER PENNSYLVANIA OR GRAND CENTRAL STATIONS

Japanese Moving Into North China Prepared to Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

the Japanese Embassy and pass the scrutiny of a Japanese military guard in order to visit China's most beautiful piece of historical architecture, the Temple of Heaven.

Pageant of Past

A garden party in the grounds of the Summer Palace, given by the head of the Peking Peace Preservation Committee, Chiang Chao-tsung, was a vivid object lesson in the change of regime. So far as the Chinese present were concerned it was almost a pageant of a bygone age. Chiang himself is a Manchu General almost 80, who was induced to take over the local administration when all the officials and adherents of the Nanking Government and of Gen. Sung Che-yuan fled after the Japanese military occupation. Many of his associates also looked like museum pieces, with the drooping whisker that marks the old-fashioned Chinese grandfather.

Broadly speaking, two types of Chinese have been induced to cooperate with the Japanese. The more respectable type, of which Chiang Chao-tsung is a first-class example, consists of men who served the Imperial Court and were living in dignified retirement, devoted to Confucian studies and other recreations of the traditional Chinese gentleman. These men are in no sense traitors or adventurers; but are simply trying to ease for their own people the hardships and restrictions of a military occupation, to act as buffers between the Japanese Army and the Chinese population. Along with them are not a few Chinese of a less reputable type, who have thrown in their lot with the Japanese for what they can get out of it, confident that Japan represents the winning side, at least in the Peiping Tientsin area.

Two years ago I had met some of China's leading intellectuals in Peiping and at Nankai University in Tientsin, men who would have compared favorably with the professors and scholars of any country in breadth of thought, scope of knowledge, keenness of wit. Today almost all men of this type have left North China. The homes of some of the better known nationalists have been confiscated and freedom of expression on political and economic questions is obviously a thing of the past. All the universities have been closed, except for three missionary institutions which enjoy some measure of foreign diplomatic protection. Nankai was razed after the fighting in Tientsin.

Newspapers "Co-ordinated"

The newspapers have also been "co-ordinated," to use an expression that is popular in modern Germany. They are now published by subservient editors and sometimes write Chinese with the kind of mistakes that Japanese are likely to make.

There are several reasons, military and political, for the relatively easy occupation of North China. The Japanese had been nibbling away at Chinese sovereignty for a long time, so that no vigorous preparations for resistance could be made. The Kuomintang was not especially popular in the North, which has never been represented to any great extent in the councils of Nanking. The passive, stolid character of the North Chinese, who are in marked contrast to the more fiery Southerners, also makes easier the task of a foreign invader.

It is premature to write off the possibility of future irregular harassment of the Japanese troops. Banditism is almost certain to increase off the railways, for purely economic reasons. Not only are there many roving soldiers of the defeated Chinese armies; but North China has suffered a double calamity in the present years, with huge floods engulfing tens of thousands of square miles of territory and wreaking havoc on the homes and property of the peasants. But the probability seems to be that Japan can hold the territory it has occupied without any overwhelming cost in the matter of troops of occupation.

Basis of Improvisation

Now that Japan has North China, what will it do with this new acquisition? Diligent inquiry among Japanese military and civilian representatives and foreign diplomats has unearthed nothing more definite than a variety of conjectures. The Japanese highest authorities, at least earlier in the campaign, seemed themselves undecided as to the most desirable form of administration for the region. They were marking time, carrying on meanwhile with local "peace preservation committees," which were, of course, entirely under the dictation of the Japanese Army.

In contrast to the situation in Manchuria in 1931 Japan seems to have acted in North China on a basis of improvisations, without any clear idea of what it proposed to set up after driving away the previous regime of Gen. Sung Che-yuan, the so-called Hopei-Chahar Political Council. When I was last in Peiping two years ago I talked with General Sung, who declared that he was loyal to Nanking, but desired to preserve friendly relations with Japan. This formula described his policy fairly accurately; in the long run it proved impossible to carry out both parts of it simultaneously; and Sung, pressed by his anti-Japanese younger officers, came down on the Nanking side of the fence.

The question of the future regime still seems very wide open. One reason for the slowness in arriving at a decision is that what started as a "North China incident" has become a "China incident." It is impossible to come to a decision about North China without taking account of Japan's relations to China as a whole.

So all that can be attempted, on the basis of the present situation, is to sketch briefly various alternative possibilities which the Japanese Government and the Japanese Army are apparently considering. This subject will be dealt with in the succeeding article.

Southeastern Highlands Offer Recreation and Scenic Charm

As an opening wedge in a drive to attract tourists to Tennessee a state-wide tour with newspapermen and others as guests was made in October under the direction of the Tennessee Conservation Department.

This is the last in a series of three articles covering this tour.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Establishment of a Southeastern Highlands Council, similar to the New England Council, is suggested by Sam Brewster, Tennessee Commissioner of Conservation, as a means of coordinating the efforts of Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia to develop and popularize this region as a national tourist attraction.

So far the idea hasn't gone much beyond the suggestion stage, but its merits were evident to members of the Tennessee Governor's tour as they went down into the Smokies for one of the most thrilling days of the trip.

The Great Smoky Mountains, in which has been developed the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, along with nearby Cherokee National Forest, and the Shenandoah National Park, as well as the glorious hills and valleys and lakes and streams and fields of this region which aren't officially part of any national park area, constitute a tourist unit. State boundaries mean nothing here of course, and it is Mr. Brewster's idea that by putting their advertising talents and budgets together they could attract to the region as a whole many more people, and that as a result each individual state would profit more.

Close to Population Centers

The term Southeastern Highlands is one that is liable to stick, whether something crystallizes in the way of a regional council or not. The Shenandoah, and the Smoky parks were this year the most popular of any in the nation. They are closest to the population centers, being within a day's drive of half the nation's 130,000,000 residents. And they have everything to offer in the way of diversion, recreation and scenery in a comparatively small area.

We of the Governor's tour, in any event, will keep a place in our hearts for the Smokies, for it offered us something unique that day we were there.

As we left Knoxville, this time in private cars, it was raining and rather cold. A telephone message from the hills said it was clearing up there, but that was hard to believe. The world looked dark and gloomy. As we wound along the banks of one of the Pigeon Rivers —there are so many one can't remember which—we began to forget the weather, for the charm of this unspoiled region shines right through the clouds.

On into the heart of the Smokies we whizzed, with the riotous colors of fall, even in the rain, somehow shedding light in the semi-darkness. The mountains in their fall clothes just refused to be shrouded. On up the sides of old Le Conte, tallest of the range. It grew a bit lighter as we left the valley, and though the hues and tints of the turning trees grew even more varied and intense, it still rained.

Blend of Summer and Winter

Then suddenly it began to snow—large, thick, white, clean flakes of snow, that stuck fast to branch and rock and leaf. It turned into a blizzard as it went skyward. We couldn't see off into the vast panorama below, but we could see near by a new world of astonishing brightness and color contrasts.

It was truly a rare blending of summer and winter. Snow isn't unusual here, at least on the peaks during the winter. And the autumn landscape painter comes every year But to have this white snow on this colorful landscape is quite unusual The leaves are ordinarily gone when the first snow comes.

We get out and scramble down a slope alongside the road through a snow-laden thicket of sumac, mountain laurel, and so many other varieties of trees that we lose track of the names—the park is claimed to grow more varieties of trees than any other spot of equal size in the world. The sound of rushing water announces a mountain stream, which suddenly bursts into view through the branches. Foaming water curls about snow-covered rocks and sloshes beneath white, drooping branches. A rustic bridge invites exploration of the other side, and the hidden slope beyond, but there isn't time.

Back in the valley we pause long to gaze off at one of those snow-covered peaks in the distance. At its top is the darker cloud from which falls the snow—rain where we are now. Just below that is the blanket of bluish haze, from which the range gets its name. Below that is the ring of crystal white tapering off into the richer shades of the fall foliage on the gentle slopes. And all about us, with that dazzling peak in the background are the wet, glistening leaves.

Road Signs Removed

Back on another road, alongside another stream. We've noticed the absense of signs—advertisements, and in fact indications of any kind of human occupancy. Col. David Chapman, "father of the Smokies," who has spent the last 12 years in promoting the development of the park on his own time, and whom we are fortunate to have in our car, explains that all settlers, with the exception of a few who haven't yet been persuaded to sell their land and move, have been relocated outside the park, and that all road signs and other such foreign elements have been removed. No hunting or fishing is allowed in the park. They say before long the wildcats will eat out of one's hand. It is truly a fairyland unspoiled.

Back to Knoxville and another banquet, then in the morning into our buses and off on the home stretch to Nashvile. Through the Cumberlands again, with thin snow blanketing the upper levels. The road is good but it's a good driver who can swing one of these juggernauts around those curves without even slowing down from the long-stretch speeds.

The day is still overcast but the full colors of fall fairly shout at us. We stop at Cookeville, home of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and center of a region in which also lives, among other famous folks, Sergeant York, World War hero.

Steep Hills Cultivated

In the Cumberlands and the foothills beyond the plateau there's a curious site. We notice patches on the sides of the high, steep hills. They look as if they'd been plowed. They have, we see on closer examination. Small plots are plowed and cultivated up on those inclines, which appear to be as much as 60 degrees or more. There's no flat land, and the soil is productive.

Ingenious farmers take what they have and make the best of it, which probably is a fairly good living. We wonder if perhaps it was here that these horses with legs shorter on one side, due to their having to walk around hills, were found.

We descend slowly into the Blue Grass region. Here the scenery isn't as thrilling, but there's a prosperous appearance which inspires interest and appreciation. It is in fact one of the richest farming areas in the country. Limestone in the soil produces the peculiar blue grass and gives it a quality needed for good produce.

We roll into Nashville, at last. More than 1000 miles in a week.

There are many places in this grand country everyone ought to see. Tennessee is one of them.

Slump Study Urged on Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

the American labor movement became the greatest in the world. Heaps of work were piled on union offices by the surge of organization.

Beyond that, it appears that organized labor has played too exclusively its one leading theme against slumps. It has tooted its horn too hard on the 30-hour week, and has not looked enough for other tunes.

The most popular anti-depression remedy in the American labor world is thought by many to be the 30-hour week with no reduction in pay. Shortening the hours will mean putting more men to work, hence will relieve unemployment, and will multiply purchasing power, it is urged.

But employing more people to do the same work at the same wage means raising the labor costs. In short, the 30-hour week if adopted in a slump would put up prices when prices are already going down, and so cut consumption and production still further, as the critics see it.

At any rate, the practicability of this antidote is so much doubted among the economists that organized labor in general evidently would do well to give more attention to other possible means of solution.

Advance planning of public works is another measure that labor leaders have considered and indorsed. But in the building trades, which would be most benefited, enthusiasm has waned on this point. As some other trade unionists say, the building trades people do not as a rule plan far ahead but live more from hand-to-mouth.

Doubtful of Public Works

Also, there is some skepticism, inbred by recent observation, of the practicability of great public works and housing developments rushed up in a hurry.

"Housing and public subsidies of the Government—I don't think these make the answer to depressions," comments a leader of one of the principal building trades unions.

Perhaps American labor is not as fundamental as it might be in going down to causes, remark some veteran trade unionists. Said one:

"If an American wage earner is out of a job for six months and then gets one, he forgets his troubles and what caused them. In some of the foreign countries, however, where the trade union movement is strong, they seem to try more to study out what happened so as to prevent its return."

Such a view at once finds protest. Objectors argue for instance that British trade unionists are in general better speakers and more interested in their logic, while American labor men are more apt to be jerky in their desire for action.

Regardless of such things, depressions are recognized by the kingpins of American labor as extremely difficult to contend with. Obviously the workers cannot be blamed for not producing a panacea if the employers have not been able to do it to date. Too much cannot be asked of the workers.

Yet it seems more evident today than ever that organized labor will have to get into the depression question more deeply for two reasons: one to support right steps, and the other to avoid advocating bad ones.

Japan Hints Long War

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and Japan was set forth as a cardinal policy for 1938 by the Japanese Cabinet in its annual New Year's greetings to the empire.

The New Year messages, to which all members of the government contributed, dealt primarily with foreign affairs, and the easy optimism of previous years was lacking.

A realization that Japan must prepare for prolonged warfare by making all necessary sacrifices pervaded the greetings.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared Japan's actions today had a world-wide effect, directly influencing the world for peace or war. Japan, he said, while trying to march ahead as peacefully as possible, would offer strong resistance to nations believing in the existing status.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Virile Is the Word for It

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The modern dance assails attention, not only in itself, but in its first accessory, music. Secondarily, the assault is accentuated by décor, costume, lighting.

In three successive dance programs experienced here last week, the accompanying music did not in any case submissively stand by. It fairly clamored for recognition.

When, on Dec. 28, Hanya Holm made her formal New York début in Mecca Auditorium, the score very nearly rivalled the dance in interest. For Edgar Varèse's "Ionization" for percussion instruments, an exalted tin pan pasticcio with all the pans being hammered simultaneously, illumined on a phonograph record the penultimate section of her new composition, "Trend," called "Resurgence"; and the same composer's "Octandre" for wind instruments, especially recorded in time for the performance under direction of that intrepid modernist, Nicolas Slonimsky, escorted the final "Assurance" to its close.

Nor is Wallingford Riegger, composer of the remainder of the score, any also-ran. Distinction marks his musical writing for the modern dance, which in this instance was also mechanically reproduced. The special reproduction equipment for this occasion, by the way, was provided by Mirko Paneyko, and its use is considered in some circles a step in advance of music per se toward music as sound-effects in relation to the dance.

"Trend" is the long work created by Miss Holm when in command of the Workshop Group at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer, requiring an augmentation of her concert group for the revised and polished New York performance. It deals, as do most modern dance compositions—but with an individuality that is Miss Holm's own—with the turbulence of the times, ending in a sort of wish-fulfillment for prosperity (in its profounder sense) and peace.

It is necessary to go more than half way to meet this new work of epic strength and proportion, to bring a great deal to it in order to derive anything from it. And, like any composition of symphonic stature, it cannot possibly be grasped in full at one sitting. Repetition will not only weld the performance, which even now flows beautifully without interruption from section to section, but will enforce more effectually its impact on the receptive listener-beholder.

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The titles must serve here to indicate the emotional content, although only the movement and music together can impart its actual substance. "Mask Motions," with the sub-titles, "Our Daily Bread" and "Satiety," is the group opening. A series of solo episodes, smart and succinct in nomenclature—"The Effete," "Lucre Lunacy," "From Heaven, Ltd.," "Lest We Remember," and "'he,' the Great"—leads into a climactic group, "Cataclysm," falling away into "The Gates are Desolate." From these depths emerges the hopeful "Resurgence," and the end is reached on a triumphal note of "Assurance."

The setting by Arch Lauterer fits significantly into the action—a construction of ramps and steps of varied levels, and box-like wings with multicolored borders at either side of the stage, allowing for the unpredictable exits and entrances. There are some piquant color combinations in Betty Joiner's costumes. The whole was received by a highly specialized dance audience with the vigorous approval that is called an ovation.

A dancer and choregrapher of no lesser caliber, but quite another fiber, is Tamiris, whose "How Long, Brethren?" is playing a return engagement under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration at the Forty-ninth Street Theater. This is the production that made such a sensational success in its initial engagement last spring and was awarded first honor in choregraphy by the magazine Dance.

Here again the music is by no means a subservient partner. The program opens with a group of Negro spirituals sung with great dignity of feeling by the Federal Theater Negro Chorus. The way is thus prepared by a warming-up process for accepting a dancer performing original solos to the familiar folk-song classics of another race. You wonder a little, while admiring the tremendous vitality of the dancer, at what seems at first an artistic miscegenation. How can a modern white girl feel the rhythms and tempo, the temperamental pulse, of those old-time slave songs?

But Tamiris moves gloriously, compellingly, and prejudice is soon worn down when "How Long, Brethren?" gets under way, and before the "Let's Go to De Buryin' " episode is over, you are ready to stand up and yell from sheer contagion of exuberance.

"How Long, Brethren?" is based on modern Negro songs of protest, as they are sung today in the deep South, collected and arranged by Lawrence Gellert and set to an orchestral score with a good deal of rhythmic tang by Genevieve Pitot, Tamiris's piano accompanist. And why Tamiris felt a kinship with these songs and felt the need of re-submitting them in choregraphy and how she trained a large corps of WPA dancers of miscellaneous styles and schooling, outside of her own concert group, for this production must be postponed for later telling.

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Whether or not Tamiris dances as a Negro would dance or composes as a Negro would compose, she certainly does catch the native idiosyncrasy in "Let's Go to De Buryin'." It is a stirring production, of which the brief bits of platform décor, the costumes by James Cochrane and the vivid orchestral score are no small part.

Music and décor too were felt as integers in Martha Graham's second concert of the season at the Guild Theater on the evening of Dec. 26. Moving for absolute movement quality as the opening solo "Frontier" undoubtedly is, it is none the less more acutely focused by the two white lines leading to the fence rail, designed by Isamu Noguchi and eloquently underlined by Louis Horst's music written for it. Nor is the costume a handicap. Everything is so eminently right about this jewel of a composition, including the rapt light in the dancer's face, that it is almost enough of experience to bear at one time.

But "Chronicle," revived with new puissance from last year, had also new revelations to make—among them that some ways of music can no more be rationalized than Martha Graham's ways with dance. "Chronicle" is no anti-war suite in the literal sense of the term. It is a distillation of a feeling against war, retroactive and presageful, and Wallingford Riegger's score is a potent part of the crucible. Noguchi's décor, which has been simplified, plays also its role with telling effect.

New works on this program were the solo, "Deep Song," music by Henry Cowell, and "American Lyric" for Miss Graham and group, music by Alex North. "Deep Song" is, on first viewing, bizarre, absorbing, its profundities evasive. "American Lyric," said to be based on the American right of freedom of assembly, by any other name would be as ineffable. For that is the pervading atmosphere of Martha Graham's programs—the haunting beauty of strangeness, the inner stirring that cannot be told in words.

Bouchard

Martha Graham in "Immediate Tragedy"

'A Doll's House' Revived

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Jed Harris, who some years ago appeared out of an almost clear sky and, producing such plays as "Broadway," "Coquette," "The Front Page" and "Spread Eagle," established himself as one of the most important producers in New York, kept thereafter few of the promises his obvious talents made for him. He was young and a spectacular future seemed to lie before him. Somehow or other he never did anything about it. He produced a few plays in the interval between then and now but they made little impression. People began to wonder what had happened to him. Now at last no one need worry longer. He is back again with a fine production. He has Ibsen's "A Doll's House" at the Morosco Theater.

Taken as a whole it is the best production of "A Doll's House" in English that New York has seen. We have seen Nora played well frequently, but only on the rarest of occasions do those who think Ibsen worth reviving revive his plays with more than one or two good players in the cast. Jed Harris has been thorough on this point. He wants obviously to do his very best by Ibsen. Not only does the popular and gifted Ruth Gordon play the leading role, but all the other roles are as well or better played. Sam Jaffe is in the cast, one of the best if most modest of our actors. Paul Lukas comes from Hollywood films to make his first appearance on the American stage and plays with fine feeling. Margaret Waller and Mr. Jaffe have one scene together in the last act of a quality seldom surpassed in simple beauty. Dennis King, who it seems can play anything, is the Thorwald Helmer of the piece and an excellent Helmer. Thornton Wilder has provided the present acting version, removing all the stiffness so often heard in Ibsen translations, giving the play fluency and grace.

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Miss Gordon is a lively Nora, little birdlike wife. The actress has no difficulty in making the role interesting, filling it with a natural and at the same time ingenious and varied animation. One watches her and the other players, engrossed. Perhaps she thinks more of the ways and means of playing the part than she does of the woman she is playing. Perhaps she is a bit too expert an actress, bent on acting the play to the hilt, though there can be no question as to her sincerity. She sparkles, she glows, she is brilliant. When the moment comes for her to see through her husband, to realize that he will never understand her, think of her as anything but a plaything, when she realizes and says that she knows the miracle she had hoped for can never happen, the spectator is a little incredulous. He has watched fascinated, and in an instant he realizes that this actress playing Nora is not quite the woman to have said that. For this woman of Ruth Gordon's has never appeared to think at all or to be aware of what is going on about her. She has given all her thoughts to acting. Miss Gordon does not know her Nora completely.

It is a beautiful job, though, this production of "A Doll's House." It is to be hoped that hereafter when actors and producers take it into their heads to revive Ibsen they will remember that he is worthy of better than shabby revival. Jed Harris has set a new mark, given Ibsen the best he has.

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To the Hudson Theater came recently an inflated dido called "Western Waters," a slightly disgraceful attempt to be obscene while pretending to be authentically historical. Richard Carlson, an actor, is the author, and he has set his scenes on a flatboat moving down the Mississippi. On board are a farmer and his family who have come from Massachusetts in search of new and fertile land. It is a picturesque setting and a fresh topic for honest drama, but Mr. Carlson wastes it by trying to turn his play into a "Tobacco Road" of 1800. Many things happen on this flatboat but the result is hardly better than brash noise and nonsense. Van Heflin, Thomas Chalmers and Joan Wheeler play leading roles, doing their best to contribute to the smirks and muscularity of the play—a thankless job.

Carl Hartmann as Tristan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A new Tristan is a rare enough bird to make his emergence always a matter for special consideration. The Metropolitan's new Tristan is Carl Hartmann, who, it is true, had sung the part here before with Johanna Gadski in a brief and half-forgotten visit of German opera to Mecca Temple. Meanwhile the tenor's art has matured, and in the Metropolitan's "Tristan und Isolde," on the evening of Dec. 23, he made a highly creditable showing as the Cornish knight.

In face and figure Mr. Hartmann was a marked improvement over most of his predecessors, and his acting had dignity, restraint, and even grace, for he is no stilted human semaphore. The music he sang, if not always impeccably as regards tone, for the most part euphoniously, with skillful phrasing and shading and due attention to its lyric possibilities. It would be going too far to maintain that he exhausted the emotional possibilities of the role, but he indicated them sufficiently to give his impersonation the authentic ring.

Kirsten Flagstad supplied her customary Isolde, particularly well sung on this occasion, and Kerstin Thorborg embodied Brangäne satisfactorily, even if her singing was of no particular effectiveness. Julius Huehn and Ludwig Hofmann filled out the cast as Kurwenal and King Mark respectively. Artur Bodanzky had one of his good evenings at the conductor's desk.

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Clustering operatically about Christmas were "Norma" the night before, "Roméo et Juliette" the afternoon of the day, and "Lohengrin" that evening. The "Lohengrin" was the season's first and it introduced a new Elsa to New York in Irene Jessner, who previously during her local sojourns had had little to do except to appear as Hansel. Her Elsa proved to be agreeable enough. Lauritz Melchior impersonated Lohengrin, not one of the great Dane's typical roles, but well sung. Marjorie Lawrence provided an Ortrud of exceptional dramatic power. Julius Huehn as Telramund and Ludwig Hofmann as King Henry the Fowler were at their best. The conductor was Maurice de Abravánel, who also presided in no very commendable fashion over "Tannhäuser" the following Monday evening.

That performance was primarily noteworthy because Mme. Flagstad made one of her infrequent appearances as Elisabeth. The saintly maiden of the Wartburg happens, however, to be one of her congenial roles, and she looked it to perfection, acted it well, and, save for a muffed high note in the "Greeting," sang beautifully. Vocally Mr. Melchior did a distinguished Tannhäuser, but both he and Friedrich Schorr, the Wolfram, were disenchanting enough to the eye in their flouting of the arts of make-up. Ludwig Hofmann was a noble Landgraf in presence and song. Kerstin Thorborg repeated her well-intended Venus.

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Benefit performances of "Aïda" on the afternoon of Dec. 28 and of "Die Walküre" on the afternoon of Dec. 29 helped to keep the Metropolitan schedule full. On the evening of the latter day, in the regular subscription performance of "La Bohème," Nino Martini added to the interest, if hardly to the vocal triumphs, of the week, by assuming the role of Rodolfo. The performance as a whole, however, had, the first act once out of the way, spirit and good team play. Especially agreeable were the Mimi of Bidu Sayao, the Musetta of Muriel Dickson, and the Marcello of John Brownlee.

Inevitably the first of the Toscanini broadcasts of the NBC Symphony Orchestra has overshadowed other concert events of recent days. Of course, the real way to judge these broadcasts is over the radio. Still, the impressions of one who was present in the studio can be given for what little they may be worth. There the string tone had substance and weight, rather than the transparent luster which outside listeners heard, nor was the fusion of the choirs ideal for symphonic purposes. The drum-beats thundered lustily in the index, and the horns, marvelously precise in their attacks, stood out in blaringly high relief.

However, Mr. Toscanini's familiar mastery was there. Making due allowance for tonal discrepancies in a performance not designed for the concert room, one could have satisfaction and delight of the conductor's readings of Vivaldi's concerto Grosso in D minor, op. 3, no. 11; Mozart's Symphony in G minor (K. 550), and the First Symphony of Brahms.

Weinberger's 'Wallenstein'

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The choice of a subject for an opera has always been a difficult problem for a composer. It is not merely a question of discovering a theme which suits him. The subject matter must, primarily, lend itself to the theater. There are many examples in musical history of good music being robbed of its dues by an ineffective libretto. Weber's "Euryanthe" is a classical instance. It is, therefore, easily understood why composers should prefer to make use of subjects which have already proved their effectiveness on the stage. For instance, the transposing of well-known plays into operas has always been very much in vogue. But herein lies a danger. The exigencies of the spoken drama differ from those of opera. Music demands air. If the character of the book does not allow sufficient room for music to expand, the score becomes a secondary factor. This is particularly the case when the play in question is in itself a formally complete masterpiece.

Jaromir Weinberger, composer of the effective opera "Schwanda der Dudelsackpfeifer" has set a classical drama to music. We heard recently the first performance of his "Wallenstein" at the Vienna Staatsoper. The book conforms to Schiller's tragedy and for long stretches is even faithful to the text. However, the three sections of the trilogy, "Wallensteins Lager," "Die Piccolomini" and "Wallensteins Tod," have been skillfully abridged and fused. Those responsible for the dramatic arrangement were obviously determined to give full scope to the music. Only those portions of the political dialogues and discussions necessary to the understanding of the drama are introduced; thus more space is given to the lyrical and dramatic parts. Schiller's "Wallenstein" has therefore supplied the basis of a sound libretto for opera.

Weinberger approached his task with little hesitation. The very first scene in Wallenstein's camp provided him with an occasion for some charming choruses and dances. Songs of the soldiers and the Pappenheim March make the musical picture as gay as the uniforms on the stage. The treatment of Wallenstein's monologue was a more difficult matter for the composer. From a musical standpoint, it might have been better had he kept less rigorously to Schiller's text. It is strange to hear in song form certain phrases which have become common property.

The scenes with Thekla are much more successful; they provide some of the most beautiful passages in the opera. For instance, in the song with which she opens the third scene the voice is given an opportunity to reveal itself in full lyrical utterance. Her farewell scene, too, is impressive, and attains to the height of the dramatic situation. This last scene is, perhaps, the most powerful in the work. The oppressive atmosphere is extremely well reflected in the music. Wallenstein's last scene and final lament achieve tragic greatness.

With a cast made up principally of youthful talent the Staatsoper gave a brilliant performance of the work. Wolfgang Martin, a recent acquisition of the Staatsoper, discharged his responsible task as conductor of a first performance at the Vienna Staatsoper extremely well and showed himself to be a musician with feeling for tone and dramatic élan. The part of Wallenstein was played by Alfred Jerger with a marked feeling for style and character. Musically and histrionically, it was a superb achievement. Esther Réthy, possessor of a clear, light voice, endowed the figure of Thekla with a sense of the poetic, both by her appearance and by her effective acting. Friedrich Ginrod, hitherto a baritone, was heard for the first time as a tenor in the part of Max Piccolomini. Fred Destal as Octavio Piccolomini, Herbert Alsen as Colonel Buttler and Piroska Tutsek as Countess Terky were all excellent. The producer, Lothar Wallerstein, endowed the piece with the heavy ostentatiousness proper to Schiller's drama.

Opera and Concert in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Paul Longone, who guides the destinies of the Chicago City Opera, should have but few regrets for the dramatic compositions which, so far, he has given to the town. The interest of the season has been bound up with new singers rather than with new works. Of the new vocalists the largest amount of public excitement was evoked by Galliano Masini, who made his first appearance as Edgardo in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." He possesses much of that large, yet golden, tone that the opera-going public so greatly admires. Nor is he lacking in the ability to project his voice and art—a little old-fashioned in its technique, perhaps—in the approved Italian style. In "Gioconda" and "Tosca," Mr. Masini won the sort of triumph, and in something the same way, that Caruso achieved in the good old days.

Another tenor, André Burdino, disclosed a different style, more subtle and more polished, in Massenet's "Manon" and in one or two other operas belong to the French genre. His wife, who sings under the name Elen Dosia, also made her début in "Manon" and pleased her listeners by reason of a voice of considerable charm and (in spite of the fact that she is Greek) a Gallic elegance in using it and of deportment on the stage. She was somewhat less convincing in "Tosca," which exacts a more fervid and excitant style of art.

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Great things were expected of two new sopranos—Erma Sack and Gina Cigna. It cannot be recorded, however, that either of those artists revealed qualities of worth. Miss Sack's principal asset was a phenomenally high and rather squeaky register. For Miss Cigna "Norma" was revived after a silence of several years; but "Norma" requires the grand style and that the artist did not possess to give to it. A new Gilda was presented in a performance of Verdi's "Rigoletto" (Dec. 8) in the person of Miss Beverly Lane, a youthful but promising songstress who will go far with more study and larger experience. Of the baritones Mr. Longone's most impressive "find" was the Polish singer, George Czaplicki, whose sonorous and attractive voice and expert acting made him an asset to such operas as "Aïda" and "Tosca."

The performances brought back to Chicago some of the Metropolitan company's roster. Mr. Martinelli's most notable victory was won in "Otello," in which he sang and acted with superlative skill and power. Mme. Flagstad was admirable in "Tristan" and "Die Walküre" and John Charles Thomas won an acclaim in "The Barber of Seville" and in "Traviata" that was more than well deserved. The only new member of the conductorial staff was Jacques Samossoud, whose phenomenal abilities were resplendent in "The Barber of Seville" and "Aïda" and rather thrown away upon other operas that were given inferior casts.

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New music has lent added interest to the brilliant performances which Frederick Stock and Hans Lange have conducted with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Toch, whose music had not been heard here for many seasons, was represented by a short overture, "Pinocchio," which, if not very stirring, was vivacious and well scored. A Theme, Variations and Finale by a new Hungarian composer, Miklós Rósza, proved to be an imaginative and highly colored work.

So far the only American novelties have been John Alden Carpenter's Violin Concerto and the Symphony in one movement by Samuel Barber. Mr. Carpenter's music, which was played (as to its solo part) by Zlatko Balokovic, is not of the flashy type that is likely to win wide popularity; but its poetry and real musical feeling should win the affection of all lovers of fine writing. Mr. Barber's symphony, too, was a credit to American art, and the composer, who was present at the performance, was so assured by the audience in Orchestra Hall.

Acquisitions of American Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Metropolitan Museum of Art acquired seven paintings by New York artists during Christmas week for its collection of contemporary American art. The holiday announcement suggested a generous gesture, appropriate to the season, but it was perhaps no more than a coincidence that the pictures were bought at that time, for the museum has been particularly generous during the past year in its expenditures for contemporary American pictures—28 paintings in all having been acquired.

The present acquisitions, which will be shown about the middle of January in the Room of Recent Accessions, include "Candida," by Renée André; "Florida Wildflowers," by Lucile Blanch; "Connecticut Apple Tree," by Bertram Hartman; "Willow Trees," by Morris Kantor; "The Beach, Miami," by Ernest Lawson; "Cat and Snake," by Katherine Schmidt, and "Mourning Doves," by Henry E. Schnakenberg. Only Mr. Lawson, the landscape painter, was previously represented in the museum's collection, with his painting "Winter," acquired several years ago.

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This offers a collective sample of what the Metropolitan is doing for American art. More and more the museum has shown through its purchases from the Hearn Fund that it is less interested in bestowing honors for superior excellence in painting than in playing the role of patron which, to an important degree, is what the terms of the Hearn bequests call for. On its own judgment it extends recognition at times to artists who are all but unknown, and to artists whose careers, on the other hand, have given the public definite intimations of their present worth or their future promise.

It is not to be considered that these paintings are in all instances works of outstanding merit. Since only photographs of them are at present available, however, it would be unfair to pass judgment on them now. Yet several of them have already been exhibited here and can be spoken of authoritatively.

"Mourning Doves," for instance, recently shown by Mr. Schnakenberg at the Kraushaar Gallery, seemed to us particularly meritorious in its direct and able handling of an interesting subject—that of a flight of doves patterned against a field of yellow grain stalks. While the work is somewhat different from this artist's usual painting, being decorative in effect, it is nevertheless an excellent museum picture.

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Miss Schmidt's "Cat and Snake" is a rather amusing study of animal life, showing a whimsical interest generally characteristic of her work, though the style itself is realistic. This was exhibited in 1934, in the artist's last one-man show at the Downtown Gallery.

Miss Blanch's "Florida Wildflowers" was shown here last October in a display of her recent New York and Florida landscapes and still-life paintings, at the Milch Gallery. The interesting feature of the occasion was her development of new themes in an environment wholly different from that in which she usually had functioned. Miss Blanch, who has an instinctive gift for painting, is a charming colorist in this as in her other works, which deal for the most part with country life.

Of the remaining paintings acquired all are recent works, completed only during the last few months and not previously exhibited. The museum offers its selections without comment. After a month's showing in the Room of Recent Accessions, the new acquisitions go for a time at least into the American collection, where a large gallery has been reserved for recent pictures. There is not room for the whole collection acquired during the last five years, but it is the policy of the museum to show the pictures in rotation.

C. B.

Sheridan Afresh

By Harold Hobson

London

The return to the London stage of Mr. Edmund Gwenn and Mr. Sidney Howard, coupled with the appearance of Mr. John Gielgud in a new part, should give distinction to any season, especially when Mr. Gwenn and Mr. Gielgud happen to be in particularly good form. Unhappily, however, both Mr. Gwenn's and Mr. Howard's plays are poor things in themselves, and not all the skill of their stars can make them really acceptable entertainments. But Mr. Gielgud's production is sheerly delightful.

He has engaged Mr. Tyrone Guthrie to direct for him a presentation of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," at the Queen's Theater. It is understood that Mr. Guthrie, unique, probably in this among the theater-going population of the British Isles, has never seen "The School for Scandal" on the stage. Now, when Mr. Guthrie has watched a dozen performances of a Shakespearean play, he can still be relied on to evolve something that resembles none of them, and least of all, perhaps, Shakespeare. So that it can be imagined what a transformation he has effected in the ordinary conception of Sheridan's masterpiece. He has drilled it to the precision of a musical comedy; his company not disdaining on occasion to indulge in the beginnings of song and dance; and embellished it with many decorations that become it vastly.

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His version of the piece, however, has offended some, who would have Sheridan handled more reverently. But against these three compelling arguments can be brought. "The School for Scandal" has been done so frequently in London, and the places where theatrical London consorts during the summer months, that any straight and unfantasticated performance at the present time is apt to bore—as Malvern showed a bare six months ago. Moreover, a strange and challenging presentation of any classic piece wakes people out of their complacency, and prepares them the better to appreciate the qualities of a standard performance later on. Thus, Sir Barry Jackson's modern dress production of "Hamlet" some years ago cleared the ground for new appreciation of a straight version, which resulted in great profit for Mr. Gielgud himself not so very long since. Thirdly, and most important of all, Mr. Guthrie's production of "The School for Scandal" is exceedingly amusing, and in Joseph Surface's mixture of urbanity and hypocrisy Mr. Gielgud finds his best part for many months. His delivery of Joseph's moral aphorisms is superb, especially when, halfway through his last precious observation, he decides with a flick of the finger that the game of making pious remarks is not worth the intellectual trouble it causes him, and so goes out of the play in unaccustomed silence.

Mr. Gielgud is well supported, though in the performance that I saw, Mr. Leon Quartermaine as Sir Peter Teazle and Mr. Harcourt Williams in a smaller part were uncommonly shaky on their lines. Miss Peggy Ashcroft was charming as Lady Teazle, a role with which she is very familiar; and Mr. Frederick Lloyd, transformed from the testy old men whom he usually plays into the jovial Sir Oliver, was exceedingly good.

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Mr. Guthrie dresses his characters in the costumes of the mid-eighteenth century; Mr. Gwenn's play at the Shaftesbury goes back another hundred years. For the piece is called "Thank You, Mr. Pepys," and shows a comparatively unfamiliar side of the career of the diarist. It is based on research by Mr. Arthur Bryant, who has done much to establish the reputation of Pepys as a sincere, conscientious and hard-working civil servant, who was largely responsible for the foundation of the British Navy. Here is material for an excellent play, and the piece opens with promise of good things to come. There is great wrangling in Charles's council chamber and to settle a dispute Pepys is called in. The perturbation of a man who knows his job and is determined to speak but is overawed by the augustness of the company in which he finds himself is admirably rendered by Mr. Gwenn. But thereafter the play falls to pieces. The picture of Charles (who is stiffly presented by Mr. Barry K. Barnes) is wholly unconvincing, and the shifts to which the author (Mr. W. P. Lipscomb) is put in order to represent the king's acceptance of French gold in a favorable light recall the ineptitudes of pantomime. The villainous Shaftesbury, on the other hand, is more reminiscent of transpontine melodrama.

Mr. Sidney Howard's new musical comedy, "Oh, You Letty," at the Palace, has a more developed plot than is customary in this kind of production. It is concerned with a mild little man (Mr. Wylie Watson), on whom a riotous past is fathered, so as to endow him with glamour in the eyes of a girl who thinks of nothing but film stars. The piece has two good tunes, and Mr. Howard, as the girl's parent, has some moments of exquisite humor; but on the whole the play drags.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra plans a Brahms Cycle to be given on consecutive Fridays and Saturdays starting Jan. 21. Works to be played include the four symphonies, the Violin Concerto (Heifetz), the pianoforte concertos (Casadésus and Schnabel), and "A German Requiem" with Jeanette Vreeland, Alexander Kisselburgh and the May Festival Chorus.

Clare Kummer's New Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Clare Kummer's play, "Spring Thaw," had its world première at the National Theater here, with Roland Young, temporarily absenting himself from the sound stages of Hollywood, in the stellar role. In this case the play was the thing wherein chiefly to display an actor's flair for comedy. It was Roland Young's evening from first to final curtain. The precise inflection, the perfect timing, the expressive lift of an eyebrow or gesture of the hand, the effortless building to a climax—all the engaging devices this actor has mastered and made familiar to audiences at both his stage and screen performances were present in abundance. But the climaxes in "Spring Thaw" were always laughs, never anything that to the slightest degree affected the emotions.

Mr. Young had the benefit of capable support, of excellent direction by Eddie Sobol, and of handsome settings by Donald Oenslager. Lillian Emerson in the role of the wife, Lea Penman and Jane Gordon in the parts of Willie Granger's (Mr. Young) unmarried sisters and Tom Fadden in the character bit of the caretaker of Willie's camp in the Adirondacks did especially effective work.

It is not possible to be quite so complimentary about the play, which is concerned with the farcical ruse adopted by Willie Granger to win back his wife's affections when they seem to be in danger of settling on a young French musician (Edgar Barrier). The handling of the exposition in the first act was so confusing that many persons in the audience not only had difficulty in determining what the play was about, but were unable for some time to establish the relationships of the various characters. Although the second and third acts were considerably wittier and far more lively than the first, it seems likely that extensive revisions will be necessary if the play is to achieve success.

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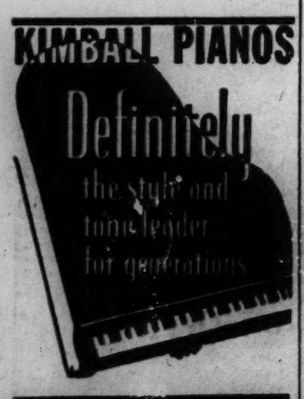

Health Insurance Plan Backed By Federal Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A committee of important executives in 15 government departments—headed by Dr. Paul M. Pearson, of the Housing Administration, and including such prominent figures as Joseph B. Eastman, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, and Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department—is today pressing the campaign to extend group medical care to 40,000 federal workers in Washington.

The recent letter of Richard N. Elliott, Acting Comptroller General, declaring that government funds could not be used for group medicine unless authorized by law, is held by Administration leaders in other branches of the Government to have been entirely outside his jurisdiction as applied to the actual case of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation which had diverted $40,000 to that purpose.

The authority of the Comptroller General, according to the Administration's interpretation, extends to regular departments of the Government and various alphabetical agencies, but does not extend to corporations that have been set up under governmental ægis. Such a corporation is the H. O. L. C., and others are the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the P. W. A., the F. H. A., the Export-Import Bank, the Federal Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation.

May Conduct Audit

In other cases, the Comptroller General can disallow expenditures which are not authorized by law, and in the cases of the corporations he can conduct an audit. But the audit is definitely not the same as the act of disallowing an expenditure. In the case of disallowing, presumably a refund of the funds expended could be forced.

So it is generally held here that the Acting Comptroller General's letter declaring HOLC expenditures for group medicine to be contrary to law was a trespass of his authority. Had the issue arisen in a regular Government department, his authority would have been properly exercised, it is held.

The current drive for group medicine does not depend entirely on Government funds. While the promoters feel that some contribution from departmental funds would be a wise investment in personnel protection, according to the lines of industrial practice, they contend that group medicine could be self-supporting in Government departments as it is in some cities where the experiment is under way.

Provision for Examination

Allocation of HOLC funds to get group medicine going is defended by the organizing committee on the grounds that it made possible the physical examination of prospective employees, and enabled the HOLC "as a progressive employer to provide itself with more adequate services from those already in its employ . . ."

The committee report accused organized physicians in the District of Columbia of ostracizing staff physicians of Group Health Association, Inc., and said:

"Although it is evident many local physicians are in sympathy with the Group Health Association program, nevertheless the organized medical profession in the district is opposed to the plan and is taking various steps to prevent its operations. The medical society has employed attorneys to defeat it legally in the courts."

The report also charged organized physicians with "intensive lobbying" to persuade Members of Congress to force withdrawal of HOLC funds.

Counsel's Report Awaited

The committee announced they would carry forward their own group health plans patterned after the G. H. A., as soon as "the way opens." A decision from Elwood Seal, district corporation counsel, is expected shortly on protests made to him against legality of G. H. A. He is expected to find that it is operating as a group insurance plan.

The report stated: "That the objectives which motivated the formation of this committee will have been largely obtained by the success, development along proper lines, and expansion of the Group Health Association plan.

"That the committee . . . is greatly encouraged by what the Group Health Association has done, as well as by its plans for the future, and will carry forward its own plans on similar lines as the way opens."

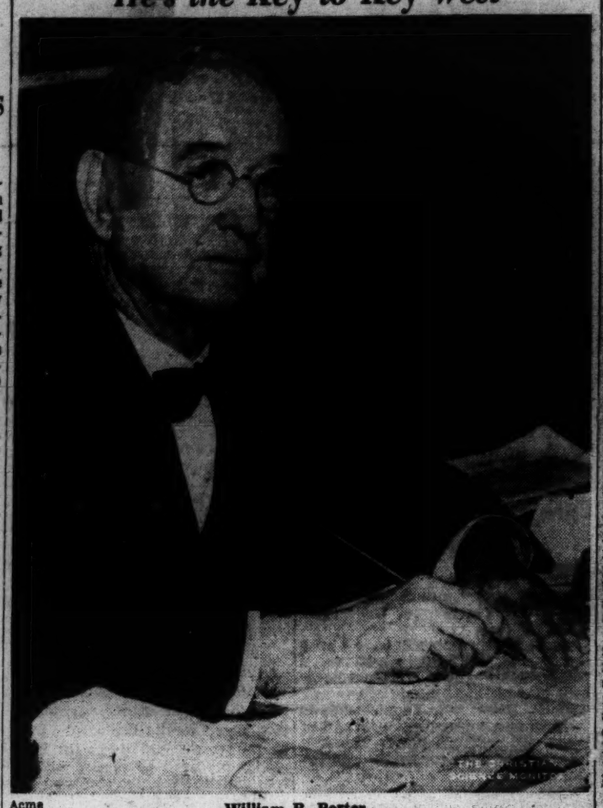
Other members of the committee are Warner W. Stockberger, personnel director of the Department of Agriculture; Theodore S. Wilson Jr., personnel director of the Farm Credit Administration; Morris Copeland, executive secretary of the Central Statistical Board; Robert B. Craig, personnel director of the Rural Electrification Administration, and a sizable list of other executives and officials.

Press Correspondents Killed by Teruel Bomb

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Jan. 4 (AP)—Edward J. Neil Jr., Associated Press war correspondent, who passed on Jan. 2 of shrapnel wounds received while reporting the Insurgent counter offensive on the Teruel front, won a national reputation for colorful sports writing before he was assigned to the foreign field in the fall of 1935. He covered the Italian-Ethiopian war, the Arab uprising in Palestine and the Spanish civil war, for the Associated Press. In 1932 he won honorable mention in Pulitzer prize awards for newspaper writing through a description of his own experience in a bobsled ride at Lake Placid, N. Y.

He was the third to succumb to wounds caused when a 75-millimeter shell struck an automobile in which four correspondents were seated at the village of Caude, five miles from Teruel. Bradish Johnson, Harvard graduate and correspondent of the magazines Spur and News Week, and E. R. S. Sheepshanks of Reuters, the British news agency, were fatally injured. Harry Philby of the Times of London was injured slightly.

He's the Key to Key West



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Queries Answered by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4—To share its well-informed viewpoint of current developments with the general public, the University of Pennsylvania will inaugurate a series of weekly radio programs through Station KYW on Saturday, Jan. 8, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, announces. Subjects to be treated will be selected from questions submitted by the public.

The broadcast will be held each Saturday evening from 7:45 to 8 o'clock. Members of the university faculty will appear each week, according to present plans, to discuss in question and answer form, political, economic, international and other problems of current interest or permanent importance to the average citizen.

Dr. James T. Young, professor of public administration at the university, will preside over the discussions, while a second participant will represent "Mr. John Q. Public," the average citizen. A faculty member selected for his ability to discuss the topic of the week will participate in each broadcast.

Dr. Solomon S. Huebner of the university's Wharton School, authority on insurance, will be on the first program of Jan. 8. The discussion will be "The Financial Future of the Average Citizen."

Educator Decries U.S. Subsidy For Medical Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Declaring their proposals would lead to socialization of medical practice and bureaucratic control of education and research, Dr. Robert Wilson, dean of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, has issued a statement decrying recommendations of a group of physicians who have rebelled against the American Medical Association's opposition to federal subsidy and direction of their profession.

Dr. Wilson denounces the plan of the 430 medical men—a small minority of the 165,000 in the United States—as constituting "a serious danger to principles which the medical profession as a whole has regarded, and still regards, as fundamental." He envisions the proposals regarding the support out of public funds of medical education and medical research as "fraught with possible danger" and sees no safeguard in the principles as expressed against socialization of the profession and bureaucratic control.

"That each state should support medical education and, through its medical schools, should encourage and support scientific research," reads Dr. Wilson's statement, "is a thoroughly sound policy, but the control of such activities by the Federal Government should be viewed with the gravest apprehension."

"That it is the purpose to bring under federal control all of these (medical, educational, hospital, and laboratory) activities," continues Dean Wilson's statement, "seems obvious from Proposal 9, in which it is suggested 'that the adequate administration and supervision of the health functions of the government, as implied in the above proposals, necessitates' in our opinion a functional consolidation of all federal health and medical activities, preferably under a separate department.'

"This provision means nothing else than bureaucratic control both of medical practice and of such education and scientific research, which can attain the highest degree of usefulness only when permitted complete freedom of operation untrammelled by political domination."

Like the American Medical Association and most leading practitioners and teachers of medicine, Dr. Wilson sees federal socialization of medical practice primarily as a mortal blow to the independence of private practice and the well-being of the individual physician. However, like most other medical men, he also scents the peril of permitting bureaucratic control of medical education because of the likelihood of stifling independent thinking and the regimentation not only of medical practitioners but of the public.

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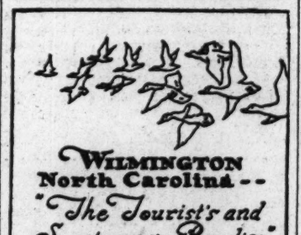

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Southern Resorts Beckon Winter-Bound Folk From North

'Southward to Warmer Clime' The Bee in Northern Bonnets

By M. Le Tour

No matter how often one has been to the Southeast, there always comes the strong urge, particularly at this season of the year, to go again—to take off on the wings of a southerly wind in flight from Old Man Winter and his saucy son, Jack Frost.

During the past week we here in New England have had our first snow. Mountain sides glisten brilliantly in their new wraps of ermine, while fields and valleys, with their river-borders of ebony, are just one huge carpet of snowy whiteness.

This snow has caused me considerable work. My paths must be shoveled; my driveway; my porch and steps. As I was clearing my driveway the other day, visions of sun-favored beaches, with their majestic palms swaying gracefully in semi-tropical breezes crept subtly into my thoughts. Soon I found myself leaning on my shovel, seriously considering a trip to Florida. "Why should I be bothering about all this snow and ice?" I asked myself out loud. "Why should I be tending a furnace when I could revel under a mellow southern sun?"

Number of Ways

There isn't any reason, I argued. In the first place there are a number of ways of reaching any one of the popular resorts. Several railroad lines furnish fast and regular service at very reasonable rates. And yes, they will take your automobile for an exceptionally low mileage cost.

If I don't go by train, then there are luxurious steamships plying between eastern cities and southern ports. While these boats may take a little longer there is always to be considered the relaxation of life on a steamship.

I have often thought of flying South. Perhaps this would be the year. From Boston it would be a simple task. For the American Airlines would drop me off at Newark's airport where I would catch an Eastern Air liner for Miami.

A Railroad Fan

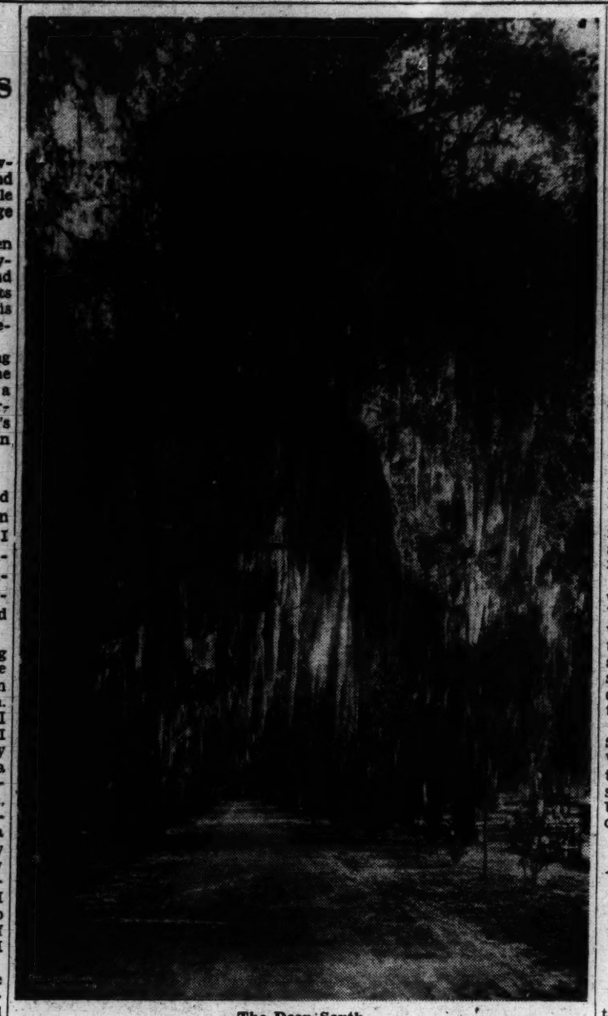
Thinking these things, as I leaned heavily on my shovel, put ideas in my head. "Why don't I drive," I asked. Many times I have contemplated it, but the lure of the railroads always changed my mind. Incidentally, I am quite a railroad fan.

Now comes this thought of driving my own automobile. Why not? The trip can be done comfortably in four or five days from Boston.

There are two routes which I may go, that I know, because I traced out this trip for many of my friends. After reaching Philadelphia I may either go through our national capital to Richmond, Va., along to Raleigh, N. C., to Columbia, S. C., and thence to Florida through part of Georgia, or I may swing down through the lovely Shenandoah Valley to Winston-Salem, N. C. From this point, if I wish, I may take a short run into Atlanta, Ga., and receive some of that southern hospitality which I have heard is so prevalent there.

By taking my time I would be able to stop in Washington, provided I went by that route, and visit the government buildings; see the Lincoln Memorial; climb the Washington Monument; and run out to George Washington's home on the Potomac River. These things I have done many times before, but they bring added joys each time I see them.

When night falls there is no need to be concerned about hotel accommodations. All along the route there are numerous hostels offering all the comforts of home. The Dinkler Hotels, seven in all, the Savannah in Savannah, Ga., and the Ansley in Atlanta; the Tutwiler in Birmingham, Ala.; the Andrew Jackson at Nashville, Tenn.; the Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala.; the St. Charles at New Orleans; and the O. Henry at Greensboro, N. C., are especially inviting because of their traditional Southern friendliness.



The Deep South

Amateur Drama Keeps Firm Hold On Public Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Visitors as well as residents here are finding that the amateur stage of New Orleans, which took a new direction 20 years ago when the professional theater began to go into a decline, has kept alive the love of drama and has built up an increasing audience.

As a result of its work, there was recently re-opened the only professional theater, built for that purpose, that still survives.

The decline of the road show, the disappearance of stock companies under the assaults of the movies, and the passing of vaudeville with the rise of the talkies almost destroped the dramatic tradition in New Orleans.

New York Diva Slated to Sing At St. Augustine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Colored lights and decorated buildings welcome the visitor to this busy vacation resort.

One outstanding feature scheduled for visitors this year is the appearance of Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera star, on Jan. 12. Miss Jepson will be heard in concert at the Lyceum.

Considered the oldest city in America, St. Augustine has much to offer guests in the way of historical interest. Founded only 73 years after Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, it has, by means of restoration, numerous buildings of early Spanish design.

St. Petersburg Ready for Gala Winter Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—A record season is expected for this southern resort as hotel reservations and Chamber of Commerce registrations continue to mount over last year's figures. Hundreds of new visitors are arriving daily by bus, train, plane, boat or motor, with over 12,000 already here.

The 90-foot yacht Paliadin, owned by A. B. Modine of Boston, was among the first large yachts to arrive at St. Petersburg via the new cross state canal from Stuart to Fort Myers. This new waterway through Lake Okechobee and the Everglades is expected to bring hundreds of pleasure craft to the west coast.

Every preparation has been made for a gay season. Innumerable social affairs are planned for the winter months.

Sports enthusiasts will have a busy winter. Donald Budge, Ellsworth Vines, "Bitsy" Grant and Fred Perry will play on local tennis courts and the St. Petersburg Tennis Club is arranging a tournament program of state and sectional meets. Ten new courts have been constructed during the summer.

The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Line has resumed its winter schedule of regular sailings to Havana. Railroad traveling passenger agents from Canada and the United States were entertained here on their annual tour of the South.

Active Visitor Bid Is Made This Year By Ft. Lauderdale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—"Although Fort Lauderdale has never before had a modern de luxe, ocean front hotel, our confidence in the location has been more than justified," said Arthur Hogle, manager of the hotel. "This is truly one of the most beautiful spots in Florida, with perfect ocean bathing every day of the winter."

For its seasonal visitors the Lauderdale Beach Hotel co-operates with the city in providing an extensive and well-rounded recreational program. The city's climate is similar to that of Miami, temperatures being kept equable by the incurving Gulf Stream.

The new hotel, U-shaped in design with the open end toward the ocean, has a patio in the center, an ideal spot for informal lounging and gatherings. Its five-story-structure is of modernistic design and the same modern idea is carried out in the interior. However, there is nothing extreme in the furnishing. Each room is individual so guests may choose any style of interior they like best—early American, Jacobean, Elizabethan, Louis XIV or ultra-modern.

Owner of the Lauderdale Beach Hotel is James S. Knight of Chicago, who long has been a lover of Florida and interested in the possibilities of the smaller resorts. Fort Lauderdale was chosen for his hotel primarily because of its beach and its position in the very center of Florida's 70-mile Gulf Stream coast.

Florida Draws Swim Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Gyrating men in space, unsupported by thread or wires, are whirligig trademarks of Florida's winter resort scene, for expert divers, men and women, amateur and professional, converge on Florida's pools for their winter workouts. Marshall Wayne, reigning Olympic highboard diving champion, Sam Howard, champion acrobatic diver, and Pete Desjardines, former Olympic titleholder, are among them

New Vacation Attractions Add to Jacksonville's Charm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Brilliant new resort pleasures are bringing so many early visitors and such a flood of inquiries to this city that it is preparing for its greatest winter tourist influx of all time.

Completion of the Inn at Ponte Vedra Beach, midway between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, has been the outstanding resort news of the season. Advance reservations at this colorful playground indicate a banner first winter.

Oriental Gardens, a private river-front estate in Jacksonville, has recently been converted into a public show-place. Winding roadway and footpaths take the visitor through landscaped gardens aflame with the brilliant blooms of rare tropical flowers. Chimes float from concealed loudspeakers in the trees.

Six golf courses, four of them open to the public, provide Jacksonville's visitors with some of the sportiest golf in the South. Ponte Vedra has been chosen for the 1938 Southern Amateur Championship matches.

Excellent fishing, hunting, tennis and other sports are available at Jacksonville.

The area's world famous beaches are becoming more and more popular. Many new homes, apartment houses and hotels have been built during the past year and better accommodations than ever are now available for winter visitors.

Historic Capital Of Alabama Gives Southern Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Among the South's popular winter resorts, this city, noted for its historical as well as its recreational points of interest, is prepared to receive all visitors with the genuine southern hospitality for which it is famous.

It was here in the present Capitol building in 1861 that Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederacy. Then there is the Montgomery Theater where bands rehearsed "Dixie" to play in the Jefferson Davis inaugural parade.

Recreationally, Montgomery has a wide variety of sports to offer. Golf, swimming, tennis, horseback riding and hiking are available at all times.

This city is also a prominent industrial center. Besides producing quantities of syrup, pickles and other food products, it manufactures furniture, concrete, brick, textiles, cotton seed oil and tile. Farming is a leading industry with fruits, vegetables, grains and forage crops among the leading products.

Orlando Women To Guide Tourists For Sightseeing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Sightseeing with a group of young business women as guides will be offered winter visitors here this season, as members of the Pilot Club, a civic organization, have announced they will conduct tours to Silver Springs, Daytona Beach, Cypress Gardens, the Bok Tower and other interesting spots.

"Visitors often return home without seeing Florida's internationally known spots. We feel it our duty to see that all who would like to see these attractions, have the opportunity," Mrs. Melba Martin, club secretary, says.

Tours, under present plans, are to be made every Sunday starting Jan. 16. Because the spots mentioned, and a half dozen others, can be easily reached from this city, all of the tours will be completed within a day.

Transportation between this resort, Chicago and New York was speeded up as Eastern Air Lines made this a stop on its New York-Miami and Chicago-Miami trunk lines. Seven-hour service is now in effect.

Completion of a $250,000 airport made it possible for the line to land its Douglas transport ships here.

Virginia-to-Florida Non-Stop Train Added

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Two more trains are to be added to the winter schedule of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for its service between Florida and northern seacoast cities, it was announced by R. S. Voigt, general eastern passenger agent. They are the Florida Special, leaving here in the afternoon and reaching the southern Florida resorts the next afternoon, and the Everglades, which leaves Washington in the morning, after trains from New England, New York and the mid-West arrive there, and reaches Florida the same evening.

The Everglades makes no stops between Richmond and Jacksonville, one of the longest non-stop runs on this continent, according to Mr. Voigt.

Brilliant Season On at Palm Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 4—With prominent social representation from a score of northern cities, the Palm Beach Biltmore and Whitehall have opened a winter resort season forecast as one of the most brilliant in the history of Palm Beach.

Opening simultaneously were the Palm Beach Country Club and the Sun and Surf Club, newly added units to the Florida Year-Round clubs, which include also the Miami Biltmore Country Club in Coral Gables, the Roney Plaza Cabana Club at Miami Beach, and the Key Largo Anglers' Club, of which Henry L. Doherty is president.

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Amid luxurious tropical surroundings, the Palm Beach Hotel is an ideal place to spend your winter holiday. You will appreciate the superlative service . . . finest cuisine . . . congenial atmosphere.

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Steam Heat—Elevator
Select Clientele—Delicious Cuisine
Pure soft drinking water
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Magnificence in marble, such as you will find only in the palaces of Europe, sets Whitehall apart from every other hotel, not only in Palm Beach but in America.

More than elegance, however, Whitehall offers this year a policy of guest entertainment unprecedented in its brilliant history—courtesies and privileges outside the tropic domain of the hotel itself which provide a complete vacation without extra costs.

Whitehall guests, for example, have a private transportation system of aerocars (auto lounge cars) to take them anywhere in the Palm Beach resort area without charge . . . also, upon committee approval, membership privileges in the Palm Beach Country Club and the Sun & Surf Club of Palm Beach.

(Under same ownership, direction and policy as Miami Biltmore in Miami.)

Please address inquiries to the hotel or its northern offices: New York, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 712 ('Phone MUrray Hill 2-0521); Chicago, 120 S. La Salle St., Room 1265 ('Phone FRAnklin 4645).

WHITEHALL
PALM BEACH

3 "WHYS" FOR CHOOSING A PALM BEACH BILTMORE VACATION

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FIRST . . . splendid hotel accommodations, service and cuisine, with an entertaining program of social events in the hotel and its Infanta Gardens, on the Palm Beach shore of beautiful Lake Worth.

SECOND . . . privileges, upon committee approval, in two exclusive Palm Beach clubs—the oceanfront Sun and Surf Club and Palm Beach Country Club—providing, among their combined pleasures, surf and pool bathing, the finest golf course on the island, dockage for yachts and spacious clubhouse facilities.

THIRD . . . transportation to these clubs and to the many other interests of the Palm Beach area via the hotel's private aerocar fleet.

ALL are included within the Palm Beach Biltmore's moderate American plan rates—a complete Palm Beach vacation. Added are all the advantages that have made Palm Beach, for generations, the chosen winter playground of those whose tastes and means demand the best.

Under the same ownership and direction as the British Colonial hotel, Nassau, Bahamas. For detailed information address the hotel at Palm Beach, the New York office at 551 Fifth Avenue, telephone MUrray Hill 2-0521, or the Chicago office at 120 South La Salle Street, telephone FRAnklin 4645.

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Miami and Miami Beach Welcome Hosts of Winter Vacationists

Miami Beach Once a Jungle; Land Sold at 76 Cents an Acre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The remarkable development of this community from mangrove swamps and sand dunes to one of the most luxurious resort cities in the world attests the indomitable efforts and achievements of its pioneers.

A barren stretch of ocean front only a few years ago, Miami Beach now is a thriving city with palatial residences and hotels, prosperous business areas with one of the smartest shopping sections found anywhere, beautiful parks and golf courses. But its beach remains one of the greatest attractions to visitors and residents alike, where ocean bathing is at its best 365 days in the year.

An index to the rapid growth of Miami Beach is given by statistical data. New construction in the city this year is about $11,000,000. Included in the new buildings are 250 residences; 75 apartment houses, with accommodations for 2094 persons in 698 units; 22 hotels of 1264 rooms.

Miami Beach was originally called Ocean Beach. The northern portion was a dense jungle of palmetto and mangrove. Today that same portion is a playground for many of the world's wealthiest men and women, with magnificent estates valued at millions of dollars, an astonishing contrast to the price of 76 cents an acre paid for the same land only a few decades ago.

Names of pioneers that will go down in history forever as the builders of Miami Beach are R. M. Smith, who built the first bath house at the south end of the beach and established a ferry service between the beach and Miami, across the bay; J. N. Lummus, one of the first to purchase a large tract of land and clear it; John S. Collins, who planted the world's largest avocado farm on Miami Beach and built the first bridge connecting the beach with the mainland. That was in 1912, and Collins Bridge was called the longest wooden bridge in the world.

Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis came to Miami about that time and began the development of Miami Beach upon a stupendous scale. With a fortune at hand to do with he became interested in building a playground for the wealthy. Mangrove swamps were filled, canals and lakes were dug and material from these used to fill the lowlands.

In 1920 a three-mile causeway was completed, connecting the Beach with Miami, at a cost of $740,000. It was widened in 1925 at a cost of $715,000—a total cost of $1,455,000 which many consider the most valuable investment ever made by Dade County. Since then two other causeways have been built.

In the transformation from a mangrove swamp to a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants in the wintertime, Miami Beach has become one of the most talked-of places on earth.

Luncheon Beneath the Palms at Miami Beach

Miami Is Growing In Europe's Favor; Port Is Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami is rapidly becoming an important port in world shipping and is steadily growing in favor with Europeans as a winter vacation land.

Several reasons are behind this international awakening. One is that for the first time in its history Miami is conducting an advertising and publicity campaign in foreign countries, and the Miami Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with steamship companies and travel agencies in attracting attention to this city. Cunard White Star and other lines have issued booklets setting forth Miami's attractions as the New World Riviera.

Miami's harbor, though only 20 years old, has already gained wide fame. It has developed from a few channels in Biscayne Bay through which shallow-draft schooners reached Coconut Grove, now a part of the city, in the early days of the community, to a deep water port where liners of over 20,000 tonnage safely enter and depart.

With the co-operation of the Federal Government in the financing of two PWA projects, one with an allotment of $1,006,000, and another of $450,000, the city has enlarged, improved and beautified the harbor to present even a more attractive appearance than before to visitors arriving by water.

A survey conducted by the Miami Chamber of Commerce revealed that passengers on foreign ships docking in Miami spend at least $10,000 here in a single day. Visitors on the English ship the Arandora Star spent $25,000 in Miami in the two days the vessel was in port.

Famous Soloists Heard With Miami Symphony Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Arnold Volpe conducting, will present its tenth symphony season this winter for the enjoyment of Miami concert-goers.

Soloists who will appear with the orchestra in the six concerts are Josef and Rosina Lhevinne, Ernest Hutcheson, and Josef Hofmann, pianists; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Maria Kurenko, soprano; and Josephine Antoine, coloratura soprano. The concerts will begin Jan. 17 and a concert will be presented every two weeks until the final program March 28.

There is nothing out of the ordinary about the artists named appearing as soloists with a symphony orchestra, but it is remarkable that in this case the orchestra is a student symphony of professional rank. Albert Spalding, renowned American violinist, had this to say after appearing as soloist with the orchestra last season:

"I am amazed at the way they play together. There are other universities in the country doing work like this, but I think the University of Miami is one of the most notable."

The orchestra was founded in the first year of the university, 1926, but its real history must be traced back many years before that time.

Florida Potatoes Rival Fruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The potato is running rare tropical and citrus fruits a close race as an important winter crop in the southern part of Florida.

The potato of Dade County has become an aristocrat, eagerly sought in northern markets in late January, when "new potatoes" are a luxury almost in a class with strawberries and fresh green peas.

Financially, the south Florida potato rates as big business. A $3,000,000 crop is now in the ground, just south of Miami, where 7500 acres of marl soil of peculiar quality give to the Red Bliss Triumphs a flavor found in no other section of Florida.

Spring comes in the autumn on Florida farms, so in late October the fields have very much the same appearance near Miami that they have in early May in New England. Hundreds of tractors prepare the soil.

Digging and marketing start early in January and continue until late April. Modern machinery again plays an important part, for the potatoes are washed, dried and packed, ready for shipping, automatically.

Going back to the financial aspect of the potato crop in Dade County, authorities say that it gives employment to 4000 in the county, with a pay roll of close to $1,000,000. Investment in lands, equipment and packing houses is valued at $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The machinery and methods used are claimed to be the most modern to be found anywhere in the United States, and the product goes into every terminal market in the country.

Miami Beach Adds To Hotel Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Miami Beach is known as a city of homes, but it also is a city of unusual hotels that have a scale of prices to fit about any purse.

Within the last two years 77 hotels have been built here, the latest having just recently opened. This makes the total number of hotels 175, and the permanent population, as determined by the 1936 local census, is 13,300. The federal census of 1930 gave the population as 6494. A hotel for every group of 75 permanent residents is the unusual offering of this winter vacation resort. During the first 20 years of the city's existence, 1915 to 1935, there were but 92 hotels built in Miami Beach.

Miami Beach has housing facilities for 55,000 persons and during the winter months it is estimated over 10,000 automobiles operate in the city.

Continuing this statistical summary, it may be noted that there are 2675 private homes and estates which have facilities for accommodating more persons than are listed as permanent residents.

New Construction in Miami Gives Downtown Gay Dress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The downtown business section of Miami, Flagler Street in particular, is the scene of the greatest volume of commercial construction since 1925. Attractive new buildings and store fronts and many modern improvements give this noted shopping street an aspect of being ready for thriving business this winter.

During the last eight months many changes have taken place in this busy thoroughfare. In the place of the old castle-like Halcyon Hotel, at the corner of N. E. Second Avenue, a huge steel structure is rising to the height of 17 stories and will be when completed the $2,000,000 home of the Florida National Building Corporation.

Diagonally across the street is the five-story modernistic building of the Walgreen Drug Company, erected during the summer at a cost of $1,500,000. Further east along Flagler Street, at the corner of Biscayne Boulevard, is a series of new stores just being completed at a cost of $20,000. Another completed structural job is the McCrory 5 and 10 cent store which has had an entirely new front of white stone added to the three-story building, and other improvements costing in excess of $50,000.

One of the largest remodeling jobs is that of the Biscayne Building, one of Miami's skyscrapers, formerly the home of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, the first three floors having been made over into stores and offices at a cost of more than $55,000.

Another important remodeling undertaking is the converting of the Venetian Arcade Building into a modern structure to house the S. H. Kress & Co. store, copied after its Fifth Avenue branch in New York. The building when completed will represent an outlay, it is said, of $500,000.

Miami Proud of 'Orange Bowl'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Rose Bowl of California has a rival in the Orange Bowl of Miami.

This new $350,000 modern stadium was made possible through the combined efforts of Miami's citizens and Uncle Sam's WPA. The movement for a great stadium in Miami began with the old Palm Festival, back in 1931, when picked high school stars played an invading squad from White Plains, N. Y. Two years later the Hurricanes of the University of Miami defeated a powerful Manhattan College team, and the spark was fanned anew. More and more northern teams came, some were victors, others vanquished.

The first Orange Bowl game was played in 1935 on the site of the present stadium, before 18,000 screaming fans in a rambling old wooden bowl. That time the Hurricanes went down fighting Bucknell, but the Orange Bowl became established as a sports classic.

The new stadium was dedicated Dec. 3 by University of Miami and the University of Georgia to Roddy Burdine, late Miami sportsman. New Year's Day marked a milestone in Miami's sport history when 25,000 people jammed the stadium to see the Spartans of Michigan State and the Plainsmen of Auburn in the greatest game yet played in Miami's new Orange Bowl.

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What you pay for hotel accommodations isn't the criterion of a winter vacation budget. It's what you get for your money. Frequently vacationists, with a false notion of economy, will firmly put aside the desire to stay at the best hotel, where they want to be guests, and look around for one with so-called "moderate" or "low" rates. They do not know or consider that THE BEST COSTS LESS in certain instances, that they could indulge the luxuries of the best hotel living and actually save money on their vacation expenses.

Sounds paradoxical, doesn't it? Yet we can prove it. We have the facts and figures—authentic data on vacation costs acquired in an accurate survey of the greatest winter resort area in the United States, namely, Miami and Miami Beach. Our vacation specialists can show you how you can save from 36 to 43 cents of your recreational dollar, while enjoying *The Most Amazing Vacation Ever Conceived.*

Perhaps you have the erroneous notion that only millionaires can afford to stay at the best hotels in this playground. Two of America's finest resort hotels, with vast estates, are located here—the Roney Plaza, Miami Beach, and the Miami Biltmore, Miami (Coral Gables). Do you know that many of the "millionaires" who favor these hotels do not spend more on their normal, routine vacation pleasures than the average vacationist who goes to a lower-priced hotel and doesn't have the benefits of the economies, privileges and facilities which the Roney Plaza and the Miami Biltmore include in their unique policy of guest entertainment, all for the one cost of room accommodations?

Just one economy enjoyed by Roney Plaza and Miami Biltmore guests is worth the difference in rates between the best and the low-priced hotels. That is the private transportation system, a fleet of big, comfortable aerocars (auto lounge cars) to take them to all points of interest in this resort area *without charge!* Think what you spend in taxi fares, sightseeing and other expenses just to go places in any metropolitan center. Here this expense is entirely eliminated—saving approximately *one-third* of your vacation costs! Plying on regular schedules, day and night, these aerocars take guests to the races, jai alai fronton, nightclubs, shopping centers, theaters, airports, even down on the Florida keys. That's just one of the extra advantages of staying at the Roney Plaza or the Miami Biltmore.

But people are waking up to this pleasant truth that THE BEST COSTS LESS. More and more "the average vacationist" is taking advantage of the opportunities for a COMPLETE VACATION offered by the Roney Plaza and the Miami Biltmore.

To tell you about this revolutionary plan of guest hospitality, as well as to give you valuable information about Florida and Florida vacations in general, we have established staffs of vacation specialists in both New York and Chicago. They will be pleased to call on you personally, if you are in or near either of these cities or in Boston, Philadelphia or Washington, and explain all the details of this policy, answer your questions, help you figure in advance what a Florida vacation will cost. If you live outside these metropolitan zones, they will be pleased to answer all your questions by letter, giving you all the information and facts you request. Certainly you do not obligate yourself in any way by asking us to call or write.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

New England Village

THEY haven't been in town long—that is, not long as Jaalam standards go. Call it ten years or so. Middle-aged people, the Withams came down from Vermont, bought the old Abraham Cozzens place on Pole Bridge Road, settled easily into our Jaalam life. Of course there are certain oddities about them, but then Vermont folks are odd—and so are New Yorkers and Texans and Californians, for that matter. Their ways of thought differed a little from ours; their ways of speech were somewhat strange.

Most noticeable was the Withams' use of the word "village." We said "town." We went up town, or we went down town when we visited the Square. But the Withams would promise to drop in next time they came down to the village; they liked the farm, but of course life in the village had its advantages. And we villagers at first smiled inwardly at this. Then we used the word with that slight stress, that deliberately placed meaning that indicates quotation. And, of late, we have begun to drop the quotation marks and use it seriously. In our interminable, rambling arguments at the forge, we speak now of the village roads as distinct from those outlying; in giving directions, we locate places as in or beyond the village. It seems that, without our knowing it, a subtle difference between town and village had been long in our thought. The town embraced the whole; the village was the center. Here was a distinction of wording that we needed.

♪ ♪ ♪

AND, BECAUSE THIS old word is still somewhat new to us, it has a sharp, a distinct meaning. In using it, we do not think of an English village, of thatched roofs and half-timbered houses, an arched bridge over placid water and, drowsing above all, ivied walls and crumbling towers. Nor is the image that of the close, cobbled streets of France, with red-tiled roofs and jealous walls; nor is it one of Italian hill villages with narrow canyons twisting up between high houses, losing themselves in tunnels of mystery, emerging in a sunlit place. These are villages, yes. But they are not ours. Yet in our thought this word means something like these, something of the same timeless pattern colored by New England thought, changed by our overseas background.

All over New England these villages of ours are scattered, and so nearly uniform is the five mile distance between them that almost one suspects a definite plan. That is so, and the pattern is Colonial, governed by the distance to the meeting-house. One rode willingly three miles to meeting, but beyond that distance the bonds grew thin. And today, in travelling, you will know the signs of this. You leave one village, and the close houses give place to farms set back from the road. Side lanes meander off through fields. You cross a watershed, run for a space through woodland. Then there are farms again, a stream glinting below, and the incoming side roads now turn with you. You have a subtle sense of reorientation; even before you glimpse white spires ahead, you know that here is another village. What will this be like?

♪ ♪ ♪

YOU KNOW THAT there will be the Common, an irregular green plot laced by paths, set with trees. There will be the white church with its spire and pillars, its horse sheds bordering the old burying-yard where the dark slate stones are darker under the cedar shade. There will be the schools, a library, a scattering of shops, the Town Hall—and about that you wonder. The Town Hall came late to New England and our experiments have not been happy. But about the houses drowsing beside the irregular plot of the Common, thickening along the main street, you have no doubts.

Not often will you find our oldest New England houses in the villages. These are on the quiet back roads. The village, the center, is of later growth, and the houses reflect this. A few, perhaps, will be Colonial, with great chimneys and small windows; there may be an inn, with a long, low façade and wings; there may be the manse, where lived the parson, half shepherd of the flock, half farmer. There will be other old houses, built in the fifty years following the Revolution. It was a richer life, this of the young republic, and about these houses built by retired merchants, by the village squire, the lawyer, there is still a square and simple provinciality. There is dignity without simplicity in the later houses of the Greek revival—high-studded houses, gable ends to the street, with fat Ionic pillars and narrow porches. One or two of these you will find, set behind ample lawns, and there dignity ends. For there will be, you know, a sprinkling of mansard roofs, and at least one jig-sawed example of Victorian Gothic; there will be frankly suburban houses; and there will be surely a modern bungalow or two, low roofed, walled with stained shingles.

♪ ♪ ♪

ALL THIS YOU foresee while the white spires are still but chalk lines against the blue. But the village is more than the Common and the main street, for it is the side streets that really make it. About 1830 something new came into New England thought, and it was during the next half century that our villages were formed. The Colonial outline filled and deepened. Here there had been a sawmill; here the slow revolving stones had grumbled over their grist of wheat and rye and corn. Then here looms clacked and thrummed over the sleepy drone of falling water. Their humming is quiet now, but here is still the mill village of toy houses poured from one mould, under the elms, facing the looping stream below the dam. Good houses, these, if built early enough, before the Colonial tradition was forgotten. The mill village was the direct product of water power; but the later growth came as the frontier crept west. There were harness shops, shoe factories, straw shops, and, left and right from the old main road, the fields and pastures were threaded by streets. They led down to the brook and the mill pond, they led up to the hills where the woods come close and the tall pines and brown oaks look over the village elms and maples.

Now, on the main street, the factory owner's house raised the prim parasol of its slate-roofed tower above a hoopskirting of lace-fringed porches; now on these side lanes the operatives built their small houses, each with its garden plot of land. And they built the better, perhaps; these houses are still trig and trim, while the mansard roof on the main street is as obsolete as the cast-iron stag on the lawn. They built more permanently, surely. Too often, now, the factories have vanished; where once a dozen small industries throve, now one vast hive exists in a larger center. That has been our American tendency—the bigger the better. But the product of this period, of this golden age of the small town, still remains—the village, this clot of houses among the fields, between the wooded hills, the elms and maples grown tall above the small white houses.

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE IS NO plan to it. Each village differs; each has its moments of beauty, and somewhere in each there are buildings of stark homeliness. Yet you would not have it different. There are, to be sure, villages of one period; in Deerfield, in Marblehead, time has stood still. These are quaintly lovely, yes. But a village is a living and growing thing. It is more than an interlacing of streets, a collection of houses. It is history in review—and history is but the record of how people have lived and learned. Here are the tidemarks of our New England thought as it has ebbed, and flowed, and changed course since the first uncertain trails wandered in over our quick hills and green intervales to center at the Common.

Cities—but that is another question. They live only in the uncertain present. Here the span of thought is longer. I know; perhaps we village folks are apt to be somewhat slow. But perhaps we're somewhat surer.

DANIEL CHASE

Note for the New Year

AS THE most young, the most mysterious year
Unfolds until we see her purpose clear,
The hopeful days grow longer, one by one,
Enriched by the fulfillment of the sun,
And hours, from wintry escrow now set free,
Give us more light for living radiantly.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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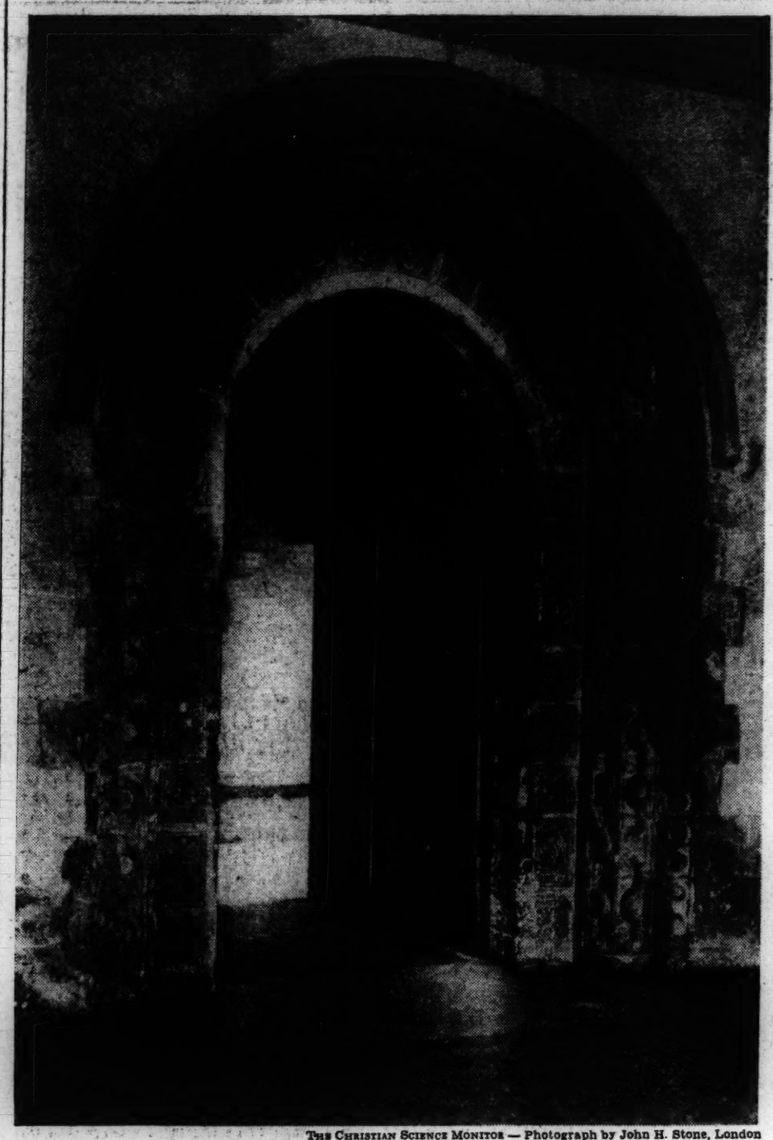

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

A NORMAN DOORWAY OF ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL

THERE is an ancient story which tells of a chieftain who, having been defeated by Caesar on the banks of the Thames, fled before him to a town some twenty miles distant. Not content with his first success, Caesar thereupon carried that place by assault and for a brief period occupied it. That town, it is believed, was the original St. Albans, one of the oldest places in England.

It was in the year 793 A. D. that a church was erected on the site to commemorate the martyrdom of St. Alban, and, although the building was thrown down, re-built, altered and restored time and time again, one can still connect, in thought, the present structure with the first little church. The cathedral was substantially built between 1077-88 and is consequently one of the oldest Norman churches in the country, the Norman portions now remaining being of brick precisely similar to that used for the Roman walls of Verulam.

It was the frequent practice of the Norman builders to concentrate any elaborate carving on the doorways, the arched opening in the massive wall, with its row above row of ornamental decoration being a typical example of the period. So balanced is the composition, so fine the detail, that the solid weight of stone becomes almost lacy in appearance. The variety of design; the light and shadow produced by the deep carving; the diversity of color given to the old stones by passing centuries; above all, the consciousness of devotion bestowed by the artist on his work for his church, make of this doorway a possession precious to those who have inherited it.

The Fields of Sleep

Against the steady-falling snow
The hills are ghosts; the greyness blears
The trees to dripping charcoal smears,
And bleakly blue as berg or floe
A sky patch marks beyond the flakes
Where the sun foundered. No horse neighs
To horse, no venturous wren-foot sprays
Soft powder from the mantled brakes.
Fixed where they stand, the cattle might
Be toys a child has glued on card
And left; the troughs are frozen hard,
The sheep are mounds of greyer white.
And drowsier, heavier fleece annuls
All signs of motions that have been,
The hare-print parting spears of green,
The web-marks of the vanished gulls.
And soon reign neither space nor time,
But endlessness and silence, rapt
In listening awe of self, that snapped
And stilled the final brooklet-chime.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

Blue Vinnet

WE FIRST heard of it from Charlie, the removal foreman. "Dorset!" he said, when we gave him the address of the new house. "That's where they make Blue Vinnet."

We forgot in the hustle and bustle of moving to ask him what "Blue Vinnet" was. It sounded like local pottery, so when Carol wanted a souvenir, "something typically Dorset," to take back with her to Holland, I remembered the queer name and proceeded to turn the little market town inside out on a souvenir hunt. We found nothing suitable, so I said to the shopkeeper, "Have you any Blue Vinnet?"

"Blue Vinnet, now," he said, scratching his head, "I don't seem to know just what that is. Would it be a local name? We have some nice Poole Pottery, if you'd care to look at that—"

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER THAT WE made a point of mentioning Blue Vinnet in all the china and hardware shops we entered, but we got no nearer knowing what it was till an antique dealer gave us an idea that we were, perhaps, looking in the wrong place.

"Blue Vinney, did you say, miss? That wouldn't be the cheese, I suppose? I do seem to remember a cheese of that name when I were a boy, a very good cheese it were, if I remember rightly, but I ain't seen any for many a year. I doubt if you'd get it hereabout."

His doubts were, alas! justified. The local grocers had heard about Blue Vinnet cheese but none of them kept it. Blue Vinnet began to take on all the elusiveness of a will-o'-the-wisp floating just beyond our reach, and therefore all the more desirable. Determination grew to run it to earth, for it was unthinkable we could be balked by a cheese called Blue Vinnet.

We began taking longer and longer excursions in search of it, hoping to find in some small, unassuming, village shop the treasure we so desired. We covered miles of country in the quest, passing through villages with singing names like Yetminster, Puddlehinton, Tollard Royal, Zeals, Cheriton, Bishop's Caundle, and Winterbourne, but though we found men and women who had tasted it in youth we never found a shop which actually sold it.

♪ ♪ ♪

THEN PETER HAD to go to Salisbury on business and, passing a grocer's shop with a display of cheese in the window, he bethought him to call in and inquire after our phantom. He returned in triumph, and Blue Vinnet would come by post about the end of the week. On Thursday we began to watch for the postman, on Friday we ran to the door at his knock, and on Saturday Peter proudly bore a small parcel into the dining-room. We crowded round as he cut the string and unwrapped a small piece of yellow cheese and placed it reverently on the chased silver cheese dish.

Dinner seemed a very long meal that evening, but at last Peter solemnly cut his trophy and gave everyone a slice. We ate it in silence. Peter was the first to break it.

"It's rather like cheddar," he said.

It was like cheddar, so much so that we were not really surprised when we read on the invoice that Messrs. Collop and Pratt had been unable to obtain any of the Blue Vinnet cheese and begged to enclose a sample of their best cheddar.

So we are still wondering what Blue Vinnet tastes like.

J. M. E. C.

Continual Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ambition to achieve legitimate success is inherent in mankind. From early youth, much time, thought, and preparation are given to utilize every opportunity in reaching this goal.

Listening to the pessimistic conversation around us might tend to convince us that only a favored few have a right to success, and that some mysterious influence of luck or chance is the controlling factor in achievement. If this were actually true, how disheartening would be our outlook, and how useless our endeavors!

There is no longer any need for humanity to be burdened with these false theories. In the words of Mary Baker Eddy on page 260 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done." With this revelation we find that God has given man complete equipment to achieve right success. The legitimate human desire for success is the call of our genuine selfhood compelling us to rise above the finite fetters of materiality. We can prove individually that our motive is a sincere desire to use the talents we possess, and give to the world concrete proof that "unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity,—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence" (*ibid.*, p. 58).

There is no need to wait for an opportune time to express these "noble life-motives," for now is the proper time to put into use every spiritual quality we possess, until we find increasing stability in the all-absorbing task of reflecting God. Just as surely as it requires many strokes of the axe to fell a tree, so does each day require the utilization of the talents one already possesses. This daily right achievement provides strength, inspiration, buoyancy, and courage for tomorrow's further task. Thus we find our human experience one continual opportunity for more and more constructive giving.

In this manner of achieving success the individual loses all thought of selfish gain in the increased joy of meeting every day with eagerness and assurance, because of the inexhaustible nature of the ever-present divine Mind, whose plan for man is the expression, in full measure, of perfection. Each one, as God's reflection, has God-given dominion over all things, success included. World conditions of environment, economic laws, business cycles, political influence, or obstructions are powerless to thwart true success.

Christian Science is based upon the divine fact that God is the one and only cause and creator, and that man is at one with this perfect cause. Christian Science shuts no one out of its enfolding grace, but enables its students to see and act from the standpoint of all-embracing good.

During the past few years youth and those whom the world terms middle aged have had presented to them a very discouraging economic and social picture. They have been told that machines have replaced men, that fields of endeavor are overcrowded, and that there is no opportunity for them to use their careful preparation and desire for right activity. Sometimes, those who have reached so-called middle age are cast aside as useless, even though they have valuable experience and faithfulness to offer to their fellow men. Is a belief in age a barrier to success, or an insurmountable problem? Not at all! Youth, maturity, and so-called age have before them rich fields of opportunity. It is the field of spiritual knowing. Usefulness and success await everyone who will enter this field and honestly apply himself to gaining an understanding of God. Here "unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity" will find ample opportunity and fruition. The knowing of God and spiritual man should lead one naturally and freely into a life of burdenless activity. Idleness should be replaced with activity, discouragement with hope and fruition, listlessness with scientific eagerness, loose thinking with clear knowing, that most priceless birthright of everyone which is always in demand.

Through spiritual understanding untold wealth is found and utilized as one awakens to its real value. This unfoldment surpasses all dependence on false material prosperity. Here the seeker finds that as his understanding of God increases, his human needs are abundantly met; and fear of unemployment, lack, and failure disappears, for he knows that his understanding of God is sufficient for his need and can never be taken from him or remain idle.

Jesus knew of this field of labor and of its untold opportunities. He endeavored to raise his followers' thoughts to behold the present reign of harmony. "Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest!" The harvest is here now, as it was then. The preparation for the laborers is gained through study of this Science whose simple, positive rules equip us to forge ahead in "achieving all good" and enable us to take into all fields of human endeavor the "pearl of great price," the understanding of God. This is nonest service to our brother man. This is genuine success, available to all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Beständige Gelegenheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS Streben, auf rechtmäßige Art erfolgreich zu sein, ist bei der Menschheit tief eingewurzelt. Von Kind auf wird jeder Gelegenheit zur Erreichung dieses Ziels viel Zeit, Nachdenken und Vorbereitung gewidmet.

Wenn wir der pessimistischen Unterhaltung um uns her zuhören, könnten wir zu der Überzeugung kommen, daß nur einige Begünstigte das Recht haben, erfolgreich zu sein, und daß ein geheimnisvoller Einfluß des Glücks oder des Zufalls das Gelingen bewirke. Wie entmutigend unser Ausblick, wie zwecklos unser Bemühen doch wäre, wenn dies tatsächlich wahr wäre!

Die Menschheit braucht die Last dieser falschen Theorien nicht mehr zu tragen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt auf Seite 260 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Die Wissenschaft enthüllt die Möglichkeit, alles Gute zu vollbringen, und heißt die Sterblichen entdecken, was Gott schon getan hat". Aus dieser Enthüllung ersehen wir, daß Gott den Menschen vollständig ausgerüstet hat, rechten Erfolg zu erzielen. Das rechtmäßige menschliche Verlangen nach Erfolg ist das Drängen unseres echten Selbst, das uns zwingt, uns über die endlichen materiellen Fesseln zu erheben. Jeder einzelne kann beweisen, daß sein Beweggrund das aufrichtige Verlangen ist, von seinen Gaben Gebrauch zu machen und der Welt den klaren Beweis zu geben, daß „uneigennütziges Streben, edle Lebensmotive und Reinheit—diese Bestandteile des Denkens, wenn sie sich vermischen, für den einzelnen wie für die Gesamtheit wahres Glück, wahre Stärke und Ständigkeit bilden" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 58).

Man braucht keine gelegene Zeit abzuwarten, diese „edlen Lebensmotive" auszudrücken; denn das Jetzt ist die geeignete Zeit, von jeder geistigen Eigenschaft, die wir besitzen, Gebrauch zu machen, bis wir immer standhafter werden in der uns ganz in Anspruch nehmenden Aufgabe, Gott widerzuspiegeln. So gewiß, wie es vieler Axthiebe bedarf, einen Baum zu fällen, so gewiß fordert jeder Tag die Anwendung der Gaben, die man schon besitzt. Dieses tägliche rechte Vollbringen gibt einem Stärke, Inspiration, Heiterkeit und Mut für die weitere Aufgabe des morgigen Tags. So erkennen wir unsere menschliche Erfahrung als eine beständige Gelegenheit zu immer mehr aufbauendem Geben.

Wer in dieser Weise erfolgreich ist, denkt nicht mehr an selbstischen Gewinn in der größeren Freude, mit der er jeden Tag eifrig und zuversichtlich im Vertrauen auf die Unerschöpflichkeit des immergegenwärtigen göttlichen Gemüts beginnt, nach dessen Plan der Mensch Vollkommenheit in vollem Maße ausdrückt. Jeder einzelne hat als Gottes Widerspiegelung gottverliehene Herrschaft über alle Dinge, Erfolg eingeschlossen. Weltzustände, wie sie in der Umgebung, in Wirtschaftsgesetzen, in Geschäftskreisläufen, in politischem Einfluß oder in Obstruktionen zum Ausdruck kommen, sind machtlos, wahren Erfolg zu vereiteln.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beruht auf der göttlichen Tatsache, daß Gott die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer ist, und daß der Mensch eins ist mit dieser vollkommenen Ursache. Die Christliche Wissenschaft schließt niemand von ihrer allumfassenden Gnade aus, sondern befähigt ihre Schüler, vom Standpunkte des allumfassenden Guten aus zu sehen und zu handeln.

In den letzten paar Jahren bot sich der Jugend und denen, die die Welt Leute mittleren Alters nennt, ein sehr entmutigendes wirtschaftliches und gesellschaftliches Bild. Es ist ihnen gesagt worden, daß die Maschinen die Menschen verdrängt haben, daß die Arbeitsfelder überfüllt seien, und daß es keine Gelegenheit für sie gebe, ihre sorgfältige Ausbildung anzuwenden und ihr Verlangen nach rechter Betätigung zu befriedigen. Zuweilen werden diejenigen, die das sogenannte mittlere Alter erreicht haben, als unbrauchbar ausgeschieden, obgleich sie ihren Mitmenschen wertvolle Erfahrung und Pflichttreue bieten können. Ist der Glaube an das Alter für den Erfolg eine Schranke oder eine unüberwindliche Schwierigkeit? Durchaus nicht! Der Jugend, den gereiften Jahren und dem sogenannten Alter bietet sich ein reiches Gelegenheitsfeld. Es ist das Feld geistigen Wissens. Nützlichkeit und Erfolg erwarten jeden, der sich auf dieses Feld begibt und sich ernstlich bemüht, Gott verstehen zu lernen. Hier finden „uneigennütziges Streben, edle Lebensmotive und Reinheit" reichlich Gelegenheit und Erfolg. Die Erkenntnis Gottes und des geistigen Menschen sollte einen ganz natürlich und von selber in ein Leben müheloser Tätigkeit hineinführen. Müßiggang sollte der Tätigkeit, Verzagtheit der Hoffnung und dem Erfolg, Gleichgültigkeit wissenschaftlichem Eifer, nachlässiges Denken klarem Wissen, jenem stets begehrten köstlichsten Geburtsrecht jedes Menschen, weichen.

Durch geistiges Verständnis wird unbeschreiblicher Reichtum entdeckt und angewandt, wenn man sich seines wirklichen Werts bewußt wird. Dieses Entfalten übertrifft allen Verlaß auf falschen, materiellen Wohlstand. Hier findet der Sucher, daß seine menschlichen Bedürfnisse seinem zunehmenden Gottesverständnis entsprechend reichlich befriedigt werden. Und Furcht vor Arbeitslosigkeit, Mangel und Fehlschlag verschwindet; denn er weiß, daß sein Gottesverständnis für sein Bedürfnis ausreicht und nie von ihm genommen werden oder untätig bleiben kann.

Jesus kannte dieses Arbeitsfeld und seine unermeßlichen Gelegenheiten. Er war bestrebt, das Denken seiner Nachfolger zu der Wahrnehmung zu erheben, daß Harmonie jetzt herrscht. „Da sprach er zu seinen Jüngern: Die Ernte ist groß, aber wenige sind der Arbeiter. Darum bittet den Herrn der Ernte, daß er Arbeiter in seine Ernte sende". Wie damals ist die Ernte jetzt hier. Die Arbeiter werden durch Ergründen dieser Wissenschaft vorbereitet, deren einfache, bestimmte Regeln uns ausrüsten, weiterzudringen im „Vollbringen alles Guten", und uns befähigen, die „köstliche Perle", das Verständnis Gottes, in alle Felder menschlichen Strebens zu bringen. Dies heißt unserem Bruder ehrlichen Dienst erweisen. Das ist echter Erfolg, der allen erreichbar ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter Cabin

This more precious is than gold,
This pale daylight fringed with cold
The sun can barely lift
Above the frosty tree-locked drift.

This is laughter, this pale light,
Wood and water for the night
Where the axhead sings
In the grove above the springs.

Guard it closely, guard the hour.
Bank the cabin with its power.
Hold by log and door
Summer here at winter's core.

CHARLES MALAM

Snow Picture

A LONG clump of juniper makes a table,
Covered richly with a tablecloth of snow.
I stoop down to see the flakes carved
Into diamonds or miniature trees
Of white glass, covering the juniper's green.
They hold this wealth until the fleeing fox or rabbit
Darts across and tears it in two.

DANIEL SMYTHE

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1938

Homes Bought Easily as Cars Seen in Future

Pre-Fabrication and Mass Production Solution, Dr. Gropius Holds

Labor Aided, Too

Harvard Expert to Address N. E. Farm and Garden Group Friday

When the units of a house are as standardized as automobile parts, American families who are able to have cars can also be home owners, according to Dr. Walter Gropius, famous modern architect, now teaching in the Department of Architecture at Harvard. He will give a public lecture Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, in John Hancock Hall, Boston, under the auspices of the New England Farm and Garden Association.

While up until a few years ago the price of automobiles and many other manufactured articles continued to be lowered, the cost of building increased during the same period, Dr. Gropius pointed out in an interview. The advantages of technical improvements and mass production which made lower retail prices possible for many goods did not apply so generally to building, where a great deal of hand work is involved.

Building costs at present are 15 per cent higher than a year ago, Dr. Gropius continued. The rapid increase in prices is, of course, a big factor in the lag in private housing.

Pre-fabrication of building units will bring the economical advantages of machinery to the housing industry, according to Dr. Gropius. When the individual parts are made in the factory in great quantities and then assembled as are standardized auto parts, the cost of building will be greatly lowered.

Work More Stable

Another advantage of this so-called "dry assembly" system is that it is not dependent upon the weather, thus avoiding the usual delays and further expense occasioned by damp or stormy days, and giving workers in the industry a more stable occupation.

About 50 private companies in the United States are making these pre-fabricated units today, but the difficulty, according to Dr. Gropius, is that there are no standards, no correlation between these firms. To make these units more useful, builders, architects, contractors, manufacturers and all others in the building industry must get together to determine standard sizes and types.

Two other costs of building which must be lowered before private housing will be launched on an extensive scale and brought within the means of the average family are the cost of financing and the cost of land, the Harvard expert holds.

Dr. Gropius disapproves of the imitation in art of old forms, with the modern type of construction hidden. An example of this is an electric light fixture designed to look like a candle. A modernist would develop a new form from the electric light.

This modern architect defines modern architecture as "a sincere, strenuous and sustained search for forms which shall cast off reliance on the traditional and create forms which are more suited to our day and age, which shall express the spirit behind mass production, prefabrication and other phenomena of twentieth century building."

Variety Retained

The standardization of building units, factory-made, will not eliminate variety, for different types of units can be produced just as an infinite assortment is achieved in the manufacture of dresses, jewelry, toys and other machine-made products, according to Dr. Gropius. Neither will modern, prefabricated housing make the value and need of creative work less important. In his

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy weather tonight and Wednesday, occasional local snow flurries and possible; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's; slightly colder late Wednesday; moderate to fresh southwesterly, shifting to west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably snow flurries except on southeast coast. Slightly warmer in west and central portions tonight, colder Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably snow flurries in north portion, colder Wednesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Local snow tonight and Wednesday, warmer in south portion tonight, colder Wednesday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, probably local snow tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer except on the extreme east coast tonight, colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds possibly becoming strong over south portion Wednesday and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, probably light snow or rain over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	26	Minneapolis	26	14
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	20	20	New York	32	28
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	16	16	Philadelphia	30	28
Jacksonville	50	48	St. Louis	24	24
Kansas City	26	26	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	30	30
Miami	66	66			

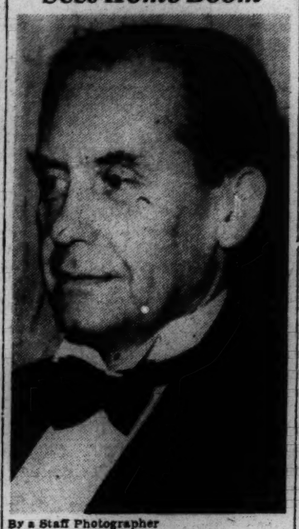
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 4.
B—Minimum, Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:46 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 1:17 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

Sees Home Boom



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Walter Gropius
Professor of Architecture at Harvard and Advocate of Pre-fabricated Houses

'Booze' Indicted; Goes on 'Trial' In Boston Jan. 16

Dr. Howard Hyde Russell of Westerville, Ohio, who founded the Anti-Saloon League in 1893 and the Lincoln-Lee Legion in 1903, has arrived in Boston to aid in staging his "Court Trial of Booze for Murder" in Mechanics Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16.

This trial—after eight "try-outs" in smaller communities—was given its first large city presentation in the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, on Oct. 25, before a capacity audience which was enthusiastic in its reception of it. It is directed by the Rev. Virgil Brock of Indianapolis, Ind.

The trial will be held here—on the anniversary of the Eighteenth Amendment—under the auspices of a Citizens' Committee of pastors, editors and church laymen. Reserved tickets may be obtained free by sending a post card to the Greater Boston Citizens' Committee at 400 Boylston Street.

Plans for "Trial"

In the earlier presentations of the trial local judges were on the bench and local attorneys presented the case for and against the defendant —"beverage alcohol." A number of different juries, representing business men, educators, ministers, Boy Scouts, high school students and other groups, then brought in their individual verdicts—giving reasons for their decisions. The same procedure is planned for Boston.

Typical of comments on the earlier trials was a statement by the Rev. W. E. Steckel of Muncie, Indiana: "The impact of this trial has brought three fine results to Muncie and Delaware County. First, in a packed auditorium, with several hundred turned away, we have had our first big temperance meeting for many years. Second, a majority of the juries were young people. It is a real youth movement. Third, in this county public sentiment, which was cold and indifferent, has taken a strong upward curve."

Comeback for Drys

After his 50 years' fight against liquor Dr. Russell said today: "We have had a setback, but now we are beginning a comeback."

A lawyer before becoming a clergyman, Dr. Russell is the author of "A Lawyer's Examination of the Bible."

Dr. Russell retired from active leadership of the Anti-Saloon League in October last year, when the ex-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Judge Stone's Removal From Bench Is Asked

In Boston Today

Action Is Sought In Jurist's Case

Removal of Judge Arthur P. Stone, of the Cambridge, Mass., District Court, was asked today by Representative Martin Schofield (D) of South Boston, as a result of the judge's part in securing the parole of Howard Long.

Long, when paroled in 1935, had a record of several offenses. Nevertheless, he was released on Judge Stone's plea. Last year, Long murdered two boys in New Hampshire. He has been tried for one of the crimes and sentenced to pay the extreme penalty.

Because of the judge's participation in the case, Mr. Schofield said he would file a resolve with the Legislature asking Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the executive council to remove the judge from office.

Both the Governor and individuals on the executive council already have taken an interest in the case. Governor Hurley last fall named a commission to investigate Judge Stone's part in it and yesterday received the commission's report. The investigators declared the jurist's conduct was "unethical," "unbecoming" and "blameworthy."

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, at a meeting of the executive council today, urged quick removal of Judge Stone. "Get the case before the council as quickly as possible," he declared. "Judge Stone has shown by his public acts that he is unfit to hold public office and by his private acts that he is not fit to hold the office of judge."

A previous attempt to remove Judge Stone was made in 1933 but failed. A resolve filed at that time by Representative William P. Dolan, of Jamaica Plain, passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. The Governor has given Judge Stone until Jan. 14 to prepare a reply to the commission report and the jurist has retained Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex county, as counsel to prepare a defense.

Farmers Join In Milk Protest

In a surprise visit to Boston, today, Edward F. Merrill, representative of 25000 dairy farmers in the Skowhegan, Maine, area, protested at a federal court hearing against a government - sponsored, all-New England milk pool, said to be extracting a bounty of $100,000 monthly from the pockets of these Maine producers.

Since the hearing held today before a special master appointed by the Federal District Court was primarily initiated by milk distributors charging the milk pool is unconstitutional, his presence representing farmers who are supposed to be the chief beneficiaries of the milk pool caused something of a stir in court circles.

Contrary to expectations of federal officials who believed that farmers were being benefited by the milk pool in uniform and stable prices, the effect of the pool, according to Mr. Merrill, has been to reduce prices to farmers in his district, resulting in a considerable loss in profits.

As described by Government representatives at the hearing on a proposed permanent injunction to restrain the Government from compelling farmers to contribute to the pool, the purpose of the milk pool is to equalize prices to all farmers large and small on the basis of their volume of sales and quality of their product. The effect has been, said Mr. Merrill, to compel the good farmer to share his profits with other farmers not so efficient.

Taking up the bludgeon of criticism where the farm representative left off, 31 milk distributors in the Boston milk shed outlined their intentions of proving that the milk pool had been improperly applied under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The distributors told the special master, William F. Loughlin, that they would go the limit to prove the unconstitutionality of the milk pool, thus affecting the entire national policy of sponsoring and enforcing marketing agreements within the states.

Outlining the case of the Government, Hugh B. Cox described the main issues as follows:

Whether the Government has a right to establish minimum prices for marketing areas; whether the milk marketing agreement is valid, as issued; whether the defendants are subject to the order; whether the defendants have violated the order.

Representing the dealers, Charles B. Rugg said he would argue that the Government had overstepped its rights in fixing prices.

The hearings will be continued for several days, when the master will report to the court for a judgment.

Dog Race Vote Faces Technicality

Whether the State Ballot Law Commission has jurisdiction over the wording of an initiative petition may determine the fate of attempts to repeal dog racing in Massachusetts, it was revealed today.

Attorney Timothy Callahan, representing dog track operators, told the commission that besides containing signatures that "were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation," the dog race law repeal petition would "never get on a ballot as no court in the land will allow it."

Sharply opposing Mr. Callahan was Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association which sponsored the petition. Dr. Hadley declared that Attorney General Paul A. Dever has already approved the form of the petition and that the question of its wording did not come under the jurisdiction of the commission.

As the question was taken under advisement by the commission today it was indicated that whatever its findings, the fight will not be ended. Attorney Callahan said that if the petition is allowed he will go to the courts. And Dr. Hadley indicated that he would do the same.

Curran Confirmed For Labor Board

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's nomination of Francis M. Curran, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, as a member of the State Labor Relations Board was confirmed today by the Executive Council. The Governor immediately administered the oath of office to Mr. Curran.

Mr. Curran, who is also secretary to the Holyoke Central Labor Union, succeeds Kenneth I. Taylor, who resigned to become secretary-treasurer and legislature agent for the state federation.

Governor Hurley also administered the oath to Patrick J. Moynihan, former executive director of the Boston Welfare Department, whom the Council confirmed recently as chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Truck Drivers' Strike Averted

A threatened strike of 5000 truck drivers in Greater Boston was averted today when representatives of the union signed a contract for 1938, continuing the same terms as were included in last year's agreement.

The agreement was initialed in the presence of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House by John M. Sullivan of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union of the A. F. of L., and Ralph H. Cahouet, representing the employers.

'Good Neighbor' Program At Home Is Urged by Aiken

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 4—Gov. George D. Aiken this week invited Vermonters to join with people of Texas in membership in a Happy New Year Dinner Club. In a published statement Governor Aiken called attention to the organization founded by Benjamin E. Neal of Los Angeles, Calif., which has for its immediate purpose the fostering of neighborly spirit. Any person automatically becomes a member by entertaining some unfortunate person at his own table or elsewhere or by contributing to a recognized charitable organization.

"My good friend, Gov. James V. Allred of Texas is honorary president of this Happy New Year Dinner Club," said Governor Aiken in his statement," and I take pleasure in inviting the people of Vermont to join the people of Texas and all other states in becoming members of this club."

WPA Rolls Reduced

Following the ultimatum of State WPA Director Harry W. Witters Monday to the St. Albans City Council that a program of useful projects and outlay of a substantial sum of money by the city would be necessary for continuance of federal WPA pay-roll money, 82 WPA workers were laid off on Wednesday. It is reported that a number of others still employed on WPA projects will hear similar news the last of this week.

Discontinuance of WPA projects in St. Albans was the result of action by voters of the city last March when they refused to approve appropriations needed to pay the city's share of such projects.

Mr. Witters was informed that the City Council is contemplating calling an immediate special meeting of voters to appropriate the necessary funds to continue WPA projects. Failure will result in throwing the more than 150 men recently employed on WPA projects onto direct relief.

Supervisors Named

Supervisors of the unorganized towns of Somerset and Glastonbury, charter privileges of which were revoked by the Legislature last winter, were appointed this week by Governor Aiken.

County Clerk J. J. Shakshober of Bennington was appointed supervisor of Glastonbury and Roy H. Farrington of Wilmington for Somerset.

Under the terms of the unusual

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

First Appointment to Tobin's Cabinet

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin — Mr. Reilly — John B. Hynes, Assistant City Clerk

William Arthur Reilly Sworn as Boston Fire Commissioner

First Tobin Job Goes to Reilly As Fire Head

Maurice J. Tobin's first plum as Mayor went today to William Arthur Reilly, former chairman of the Boston School Committee and one of Mr. Tobin's principal campaign advisers. He was sworn in as Fire Commissioner at $7500 yearly.

This appointment had been freely forecast prior to Mr. Tobin's inauguration yesterday.

The first day of the Tobin administration began when the new mayor arrived at his office at 11:10 this morning. His office had been decorated with five bouquets sent by well wishers, and he found a secretariat already functioning under Cornelius A. Dalton.

Mr. Dalton, who was former Mayor James M. Curley's secretary during his last City Hall term, has been secretary to the Board of Street Commissioners. Mayor Tobin said the Dalton appointment was temporary, but City Hall reports had it that the position would be granted permanently to him soon.

Parkman Next

Mayor Tobin said he would make no more appointments today. He is expected to name Henry Parkman Jr. corporation counsel tomorrow morning.

In contrast with the situation which prevailed on the days immediately following the inaugurations of both former mayors Curley and Frederick W. Mansfield, there were comparatively few callers at the Mayor's office today. At no time did more than a dozen persons crowd into the limited third floor quarters.

In previous years, of course, the preponderance of visitors had been job hunters. Today the impression is very generally held that city pay rolls are filled and that the new Mayor can do no more than direct applicants to the established relief offices.

Another point is that Mr. Tobin probably enters office with fewer jobs promised than many of his predecessors, although there is little doubt that many major city offices will find new heads in coming months.

Waiting for the new Mayor today was a letter from the Finance Commission. It called his attention to some alleged last-minute purchases by Mr. Mansfield, including two trucks and some sanding machines. The purchases totaled approximately $10,000. Mayor Tobin said he would look into the matter.

Speculation

Receipt of the letter immediately set speculation going as to Mr. Tobin's relations with the Finance Commission. It was recalled that Mr. Curley, while serving as Governor subsequent to his mayoralty term, named most of the present members of the commission, and that after he had done so the body devoted most of its efforts toward criticism of Mayor Mansfield.

Whether this policy would be continued during Mr. Tobin's term was a question that presented itself. The new Mayor, however, did not seem

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Graduated Income Tax Is Advocated by Quinn

BULLETIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4 (AP)—First flareup in Rhode Island's traditionally stormy legislature came a few moments after the annual session opened this afternoon.

Lieut.-Gov. Raymond E. Jordan, close ally of Gov. Robert E. Quinn, refused to accept a petition signed by 23 of the 27 Republicans in the 42-member Senate, asking for a roll call on every matter coming before the Senate during the session.

After ruling the petition "out of order," the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the petition torn up by a deputy sheriff.

A moment later, because of an objection to action at once by Senator Alfred G. Chaffee (R) of Scituate, the Senate referred to committee Governor Quinn's emergency $700,000 relief bill. This measure, urged passed at once by the Governor, had a few moments previously passed the House with only one dissenting vote under suspension of the rules.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4—In one of the briefest messages ever delivered by a Rhode Island Governor to the General Assembly, Gov. Robert E. Quinn today asked for immediate consideration of taxation, relief, labor, election reforms and highway safety as the most pressing problems confronting the state in 1938. He advised a graduated state income tax.

The galleries of the House had hardly filled before the message was over. Many spectators filed out of the State House wondering why the Governor had failed to mention one major topic of interest, namely, his position on legalized horse race betting at the Narragansett Racing Association track in Pawtucket.

"We have arrived at a point in Rhode Island's history," the Governor said, "where we recognize the economic well-being of the people is a matter of executive and legislative action. We should do everything in our power to promote the public welfare. That must come ahead of everything and everybody else.

Taxation and Relief

"To provide relief for the poor and the helpless requires money. This money must be raised by taxation. Taxes in any form are disagreeable, but nevertheless, necessary."

Then the chief executive let it be known he is not in accord with all the recommendations made by the special tax commission named to seek ways for the raising of money to balance the State budget.

"With many of their recommendations, I agree," he said. "With others I am not in accord. The most important suggestion contained in their report is the proposal for a State Income Tax. It seems to me we must have one. Instead of the tax recommended by the commission, however, I suggest a graduated income tax with a maximum levy of 5 per cent on incomes in excess of $25,000."

He told the Assemblymen that "the proposal, of course, will impose a heavier burden on the rich man than on the less wealthy and that is the way it should be. The fundamental justification for an income tax is that it is a tax based upon the capacity of the individual to pay. The rich are better able to pay than the poor. Under present conditions it is absolutely imperative to take funds from those who have too much, in order to keep the souls and bodies together of those who have too little or nothing at all. Therefore, I recommend the adoption of a graduated income tax."

Declaring the State had undertaken certain new responsibilities in the field of social service which require the expenditure of approximately $3,000,000 each year, Governor Quinn pointed out that money must be raised to finance old-age pensions, mothers' aid, new buildings and better service at the institutions at Howard and Wallum

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

N. E. Lobster Catch Declines Because Too Many Are Taken

New England Fisheries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bureau of fisheries experts said yesterday drastic reduction in annual lobster production on the New England coast was due to a decrease in the lobster supply or population.

Too many lobsters have been taken out of the sea," a bureau official said. "Natural propagation is not large enough to compensate for the drain by fishermen on the lobster population.

"Fishing has been too intensive. Unfortunately, the fisherman gets a premium on the big lobster—the one which produces the most eggs."

Statistics compiled by the bureau from 1880 to 1933 for Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, show an increasing number of fishermen and pots but a continually falling annual lobster catch.

The greatest total catch for the five states was 30,449,603 pounds in 1889. That year 175,458 pots were used and they brought in an average catch of 17,350 pounds. In 1933 the total catch had dropped to 9,088,125 pounds, although 319,460 pots were operated. The average catch per pot dropped to 2840 pounds.

The greatest catch in Massachusetts, 4,315,416 pounds, occurred in 1880 when 28,527 pots were used. In 1933, 68,195 pots were used but the catch dropped to 1,928,616 pounds.

Elmer Higgins, chief of the division of scientific inquiry in the fisheries bureau, said every lobster fishery has passed, or is passing, through these stages:

1. Period of Plenty — Lobsters large, abundant, cheap; pots and fishermen few.

2. Period of Rapid Expansion —Greater supplies each year to meet the growing demand; lobsters in fair size and of moderate price.

3. Period of Real Decline—Fluctuating yield with a tendency to decline; a rapid extension of fishing areas; multiplication of fishermen, pots and fishing gear of all kinds; decrease in the size of all lobsters caught and steadily increasing prices.

The bureau recommends as one of the most important steps in the preservation of lobster population the marketing of younger classes and preservation for propagation purposes of the older ones.

General Court Faces Fight On Betting Repeal

Drive Against Pari-Mutuel Already Takes Form— No New Issues Appear

150th Legislature Opens Wednesday

'Gas' Tax Diversion, Public Ownership of 'El' Are Due for Action

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 150th Great and General Court of Massachusetts, one of the oldest legislative bodies in the United States, prepared today for the opening tomorrow of its second annual session with no new major issues looming for consideration.

To date, practically all the more than 500 measures filed in the House of Representatives and in the Senate reintroduce proposals which have been before the Legislature for many years.

Not even the annual address of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, to be delivered at 12:15 p. m., following the convening of the Legislature at 11 a. m., is expected to present new and important issues. In fact, the message is reported to contain only one or two major recommendations.

Yet the 1938 session will not be without its spectacular events. Even now, efforts to repeal pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing are expected to result in legislative pyrotechnics, with the gambling interests lining up in an attempt to keep the Legislature in the pro-betting column.

Attack From Two Sides

The attack on gambling is being made in two different directions. From one direction come initiative petitions for repeal of the betting law, while from the other come proposals for immediate repeal through passage of bills. In the case of an initiative petition, if the Legislature defeats the proposal the additional filing of 5000 voter signatures will place the question on the ballot.

One initiative petition calls for repeal of betting on dog racing, while two others call for repeal of betting on horse and dog racing. The dog race petition has been challenged by the dog racing interests on the charge that thousands of the 28,000 signatures on the petition are fraudulent.

Proposals for public ownership of the Elevated also loom as of major importance during the 1938 session. Governor Hurley has already supported purchase of the Boston Elevated Railway by the Boston Metropolitan District and is expected to reiterate his support in his annual message.

Backed by Governor

While this issue has been before the Legislature on several other occasions, the fact that Governor Hurley has publicly announced his support may add impetus to the public ownership movement. He will find a willing aid in Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip in the House of Representatives, in connection with his plan.

These issues are already certain even before the deadline for filing proposed legislation arrives on Jan. 15. The real rush of bills will not start until a scant week before the fifteenth.

Legislative leaders are anticipating a fairly long session, as the representatives and senators, with an eye toward re-election, are flooding the clerks' offices with petitions. Even now the flow of legislation is 25 per cent stronger than at this time last year.

A stormy session is also possible, as Republican members are preparing to show greater opposition to Governor Hurley this year than they did in 1937. Last year the Republican majority in both branches submitted to the Governor on every major issue. The year 1938, however, is election year, and Republican legislators are fearful that lack of fight now will mean their downfall in November.

"Gas" Tax Diversion

The chief issue over which the Governor and the Republicans may battle is the Chief Executive's plan to continue the Democratic instituted policy of diverting a sizeable portion of the gasoline tax revenue for use in balancing the regular state budget.

The Governor has already announced his intention to continue along the diversion road as a means to reduce the state tax. However, several Republican chieftains are ready to demand distribution of part of the gasoline tax receipts to cities and towns for road maintenance and construction. The latter plan would carry out the original intent of the gasoline tax—that is road improvement.

As a part of this issue the Legislature will have before it the initiative petition, held over from last year, to prohibit by constitutional amendment the diversion of money from the gasoline tax fund.

Closely connected with the diversion problem is the 1938 budget which the Governor will send to the Legislature before the end of January. The 1938 budget is expected to be the highest in the history of the State, although it is possible the Governor will go to extraordinary ends to avoid the onus of saddling such a burden upon the State. He escaped in 1937 by only $88,000.

Taxation Report Awaited

Financial experts at the State House have asserted in no uncertain terms that the Governor cannot escape again this year. Should the Governor's budget actually be of record-breaking proportions, the Re-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Juno & the Paycock," by Sean O'Casey, presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with F. J. McCormick, Eileen Crowe, F. J. Carolan, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Freda Mulhern and Arthur Shields. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife," dramatization of the novel by Margaret Ayer Barnes. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

Movies

State and Orpheum—

"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:10, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Stowaway," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:30, 3:15, 5:10, 7:05, 9:05.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Hub—
"Swing It Professor," featuring Pinky Tomlin and Paula Stone. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. Also "Paradise Isle," with Warren Hull. 10:25 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
"Wells Fargo," starring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 9:04 a. m., 12:10, 3:34, 6:40, 10:04. Stage: Little Jack Little and his orchestra.

Uptown—
"Live, Love and Learn," starring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 2:15, 6:40, 10:16. Also "Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor and Donald Woods. 1:45, 4:30, 7:15. Also "The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. 3:30, 6, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Spy Ring," with Jane Wyman and William Hall. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

South Station—
March of Time, Lowell Thomas Travel, Rainbow Pass, newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Crashing Hollywood," featuring Lee Tracy and Lee Patrick. 11:01 a. m., 2:04, 5:09, 7:58, 10:37. Stage: Phil Regan in "Broadway Revels of 1938."

Tremont—
"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:15, 8. Also "Broadway Melody," with Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. 10:50 a. m., 3:35, 6:10, 9:55.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Don't Turn 'Em Loose," featuring Bruce Cabot. 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Also "Secret Agent," starring Madeleine Carroll. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Counsel for Crime" with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," starring Dorothy Lamour, Judy Canova, Eleanore Whitney and the Yacht Club Boys. Fenway: 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:30. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also, "Night Club Scandal," with John Barrymore. Fenway: 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

University—
"The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Submarine D-1," starring Pat O'Brien and Doris Weston. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Adventures Blondie," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 6:40, 9:30.

In the World of the Arts

Now plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. Dates of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

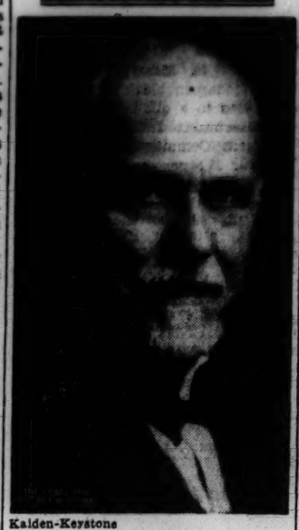
Miss Skinner in a New Monodrama

The Arts in Boston

Cornelia Otis Skinner presented her latest monodrama, "Edna His Wife," at the Colonial Theater last night before an appreciative audience of moderate size. The engagement is for the current week only.

Miss Skinner is a brilliant actress and an able dramatist. She has made a notable contribution to the American theater. Hitherto her sketches and solo-plays have been her own creations, based upon her observation of people, or upon historical incidents. After each fresh production, her admirers have wondered whether she could develop any further a medium which seemed so narrowly restricted. Yet she has maintained a steady growth and has carried her studies to a more elaborate flowering than any other cultivator of this artistic plant.

Now, once more, she has widened her field, by dramatizing a novel of Margaret Ayer Barnes's. She has made a good job of it, selecting, pruning, organizing her material to make a viable theater piece in which a story is unfolded through eight characters appearing in eleven scenes. So doing, she has set herself a tremendous task as actress, which she triumphantly achieves, representing variously Edna, her mother, her daughter and other persons who touch their lives, and projecting through them Edna's husband. Each of the visible characters is presented in the round, with her individual appearance, speech, bearing and habits of thought. It is a tour de force of acting.



Kaiden-Keystone

Burton Holmes

Who Will Inaugurate a New Series of Travelialks in Symphony Hall, Jan. 15

In view of this achievement, it becomes an unwelcome duty to report that the total result is unsatisfactory. The fault lies in the borrowed material of the play. Not all Miss Skinner's art can make Mrs. Barnes's characters live as Miss Skinner's own characters live. We understand that Edna is stupid, that her husband is ruthless and unprincipled, that she never understands him or their children. But we cannot believe in these people. They are puppets dangled for our entertainment, and with the purpose no doubt of making us smile and perhaps drop a tear or two. We cannot enter into the play because we can always see the strings.

Paul, the husband, is too handsome, too brilliant, too black a villain. Edna really carries stupidity to an extravagant degree. We know that she is much abused and that we ought to sympathize with her, but we cannot. The characters that come nearest to actuality are Edna's sophisticated daughter and the sculptress who becomes Paul's mistress. Yet even the daughter is hardly more than a type, and we are aware that so clever and so charming a woman as the sculptress would never stick for 18 years to a man whose unworthiness was so clear to her.

Moreover, the style of the novelist intrudes into the drama and destroys illusion. It is out of character for the sculptress, for example, discussing her infatuation for Paul, to resort to the romantic cliché that "it was too strong for us"; it is inconceivable that a woman of her intellectual quality could describe this infatuation, after nearly two decades of it, as being her whole life.

The incidental music added to the sense of unreality. The sentimental ballads of the turn of the century were in order, but there could have been more lively scores to fill the waits during the nineteen-twenties and 'thirties, and the inevitability of bringing in music of the "Hearts and Flowers" or "Drink to me only with thine Eyes" schools at every nostalgic moment was disruptive.

Let us hope that hereafter Miss Skinner will cultivate her own garden.

L. A. S.

"Juno and the Paycock"

The Abbey Theater Players of Dublin began the second week of their current engagement at the Shubert Copley Theater last night with Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," one of the most savage plays in their repertoire and also one of the most powerfully written tragedies since Lillo first broke with the old tradition in "The London Merchant."

When we first saw the O'Casey drama several years ago, Barry Fitzgerald was bestowing his rare comedic gift on the role of "Captain" Jack Boyle. Last evening, the part was played by P. J. Carolan, who, though a less facile comedian than Mr. Fitzgerald, is nevertheless a superior actor. So that while his Jackie Boyle never bubbles with sheer comic virtuosity—no sly winks, no shrugs of the shoulder, no cracking of the voice to garner the extra laugh—neither did it tend to throw the play itself off balance. Which even his stanchest admirer must admit Mr. Fitzgerald did upon occasion. Mr. Carolan plays the role of the drunken loafer "straight" and the portrayal seems to fit more smoothly into the dramatic picture as a whole.

From the foregoing, it will be gathered that last night's interpretation of "Juno and the Paycock" impressed one with the play's grimmer aspects. The note of tragedy was implied earlier, struck sooner and sustained more evenly. For despite its genuine comedy scenes, this is a brutal, a violent and a bitter play in which the story of a legacy which fails to materialize is chiefly the background for a series of savage character portrayals. "Is there not a middlin' honest man left in the world?" asks Mrs. Boyle hopelessly as her misfortunes multiply. And, for underlying bitterness cloaked in comedy, is not Boyle's final, drunken muttering, "the whole world is in a horrible state of chassis" comparable to the speech of the drunken porter in "Macbeth"?

With the exception of the "Captain," most of the roles are played by those with whom they have long been associated: Eileen Crowe as "Juno" (her prayer which closes the second act is still one of the most moving things in the modern theater, Arthur Shields and Aideen O'Conner as the son and daughter, F. J. McCormick in his incomparable portrayal of "Joxer," Maureen Delaney as Maisie Madigan, May Craig as Mrs. Tancred and Denis O'Dea as Jerry Devine. As usual, the performances in small parts as well as great were of high artistry and there were numerous curtain calls.

J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays include "Leaning on Letty," with Charlotte Greenwood, at the Wilbur, and "The Housemaster," at the Plymouth.

The Abbey Players will change their bill Thursday evening to "The Playboy of the Western World" and "The Rising of the Moon."

The Mercury Theater's "Julius Caesar" will be presented by a road company at the Colonial, Jan. 24.

The Ashley Dukes-Gilbert Miller production of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" will be submitted to Boston beginning Jan. 31, at a theater to be designated.

When 'Booze' Went on Trial for 'Murder'

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Howard Hyde Russell

Founder of the Anti-Saloon League, Who Will Stage His "Court Trial of Booze for Murder" at Mechanics Hall, Jan. 16

The Muncie "Trial"

Left to Right—"Associate Justice" Arthur D. McKinley, a Cousin of President McKinley; "Chief Justice" Claude C. Ball, Judge of Delaware County Superior Court in Indiana, and "Associate Justice" Fred McClellan of Muncie, Ind. This Was the "Court" That Recently "Tried Booze" for "Murder" in Muncie

Trial

(Continued from Page 11)

ecutive committee of the organization voted him a monthly pension of $150. He founded the league in 1893 when he was a student at Oberlin College.

In spite of his retirement, however, Dr. Russell still sought ways of expressing his active interest in the cause of prohibition. Early in the century he had founded the Lincoln Legion, whose members went beyond the early stand of the Anti-Saloon League in insisting upon complete abstinence from liquors. In 1903 this became the Lincoln-Lee Legion, in deference to the South. Both Lincoln and Lee, he explains, were lifelong total abstainers.

This legion had become inactive with the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, and now its founder decided to bring it to life again with some dramatic portrayal of the increased need for combatting propaganda in favor of alcoholic beverages. After his early legal experience and his authorship of "A Lawyer Looks at the Bible," Dr. Russell felt that he could prepare a court trial of "beverage alcohol" which would give the case against liquor just such a dramatic setting. The plan had the advantage, he felt, of offering opportunities for co-operation by local judges and business men as well as by admittedly "dry" groups.

The record established by the presentation of the trial in Philadelphia and elsewhere already, have shown, he said as he announced the plans for Boston, that his expectations of arousing wide interest are being more than realized.

Unrepealed

A police chief and town selectman went on trial today with 15 other defendants in U. S. District Court, Boston, charged with violating the liquir laws, possessing an illegal still and conspiring to evade liquor taxes.

The public official thus accused by Assistant United States Attorney Robert W. Meserve was William E. Loftus of New Braintree, Mass. He was charged by Mr. Meserve in his opening address to the jury with having joined with the other defendants to set up a still in Leicester, Worcester County, last fall.

Treasury agents raided the still and obtained indictments against those now on trial. Judge George C. Sweeney is presiding.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

legislation enacted by the General Assembly toward the close of the regular session, Glastonbury and Somerset ceased to exist as municipal corporations an Jan. 1. It was the first time the Legislature had exercised its right to take away the organization of any town. Beginning in 1938 Vermont will have 246 towns and cities instead of 248.

The two acts dissolving the towns provide that "all moneys and property belonging to the town" and to the town school district shall "be transferred into the custody of a supervisor." Taxes for 1938 will be based on an appraisal made by the Board of Appraisers.

All officers of both towns will give up their positions. The Taylor family in Somerset and the Mattison family in Glastonbury have held most of the offices in their respective towns for many years. Somerset has a population of 20 and Glastonbury, 7.

Mrs. Katie E. Taylor of Somerset, who has been representative to the Legislature from Somerset since 1915, opposed singlehanded the termination of the towns' corporations. Her colleague, Ira N. Mattison, of Glastonbury, failed to appear on the floor of the House during the session.

The town of Somerset was organized under a charter granted by Benning Wentworth, governor of the Province of New Hampshire during the reign of George III on Sept. 9, 1761. In similar manner Glastonbury came into existence on Aug. 20 of the same year.

Fair Post Filled

Governor Aiken has appointed Senator Ernest W. Dunklee of Vernon to be a member of the State Commission on Participation in the New York World Fair. He will take the place left vacant by the resignation of Harold W. Mason of Brattleboro, recently named secretary of the National Republican Committee.

Conservation Plans

The State Board of Conservation and Development has recommended participation in a federal wild life restoration program involving the expenditure of $20,000 in federal and state funds. Vermont's allotment of funds under the act is $15,000 to which will be added $5000 of state funds provided Governor Aiken gives final approval.

General Court Faces Battle On Repeal of Betting Laws

(Continued From Page 11)

publicans will have an opportunity to protest, particularly if they can find ways and means to cut it.

In connection with the financial problems of the state, the report of the special commission on taxation and public expenditures is awaited with interest. This commission was appointed to make an exhaustive study of the state's tax and expenditure problem, with a view to recommending changes which would result in greater economy and more efficiency. It is believed the commission will make a preliminary report or series of reports and ask legislative permission to continue its work.

The commission is one of a score established by the 1937 legislature to study the spread of communism, fascism and other so-called "subversive" movements; educational problems; aviation; problems of the state department of mental diseases, labor relations, the judiciary, truck regulations and other subjects.

The reports of these commissions will be considered by the incoming session and may result in spectacular battles.

Labor Seeks Old Issues

Meanwhile, organized labor is preparing to march to Beacon Hill with several proposals which have become perennial issues. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will once again vainly seek ratificaton of the federal child labor amendment and repeal of the teachers' oath law. With Governor Hurley already stubbornly opposing these measures they are expected to be defeated.

Others of labor proposals will be establishment of a state fund for workmen's compensation, election of judges, election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission, raising of the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

The annual attack upon compulsory automobile liability insurance will continue this year. However, 1938 will witness a new method of attack, the use of the initiative petition. This petition, sponsored by the Boston Automobile Club, would establish a financial responsibility system in place of the present compulsory setup. While not openly an insurance company measure, this petition will be supported before the Legislature by insurance company lobbyists, inasmuch as company representatives have been urging the financial responsibility system for years. Under the latter, the companies, not the State, would set the rates.

The usual bills calling for a state fund for compulsory insurance, flat rates and repeal of the system will also come before the incoming Legislature.

One of the first real battles of the year will be the election of a floor leader by the Democratic membership of the House of Representatives. The position, formerly held by Representative Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, is now vacant, Mr. Welsh having been appointed by Governor Hurley as a member of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Among the leading candidates for the position are Representative John Aspell of Boston, and Thomas J. Hannon of Boston.

Talk on Industry

Recent industrial trends in Massachusetts will be discussed by Rothwell F. Phelps, director of the division of statistics of the Department of Labor, at the first of a series of assemblies sponsored by the Massachusetts Diesel Institute in Boston Wednesday evening, January 5, at 8 o'clock in the Assembly Hall in the Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 5		
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Jan. 5

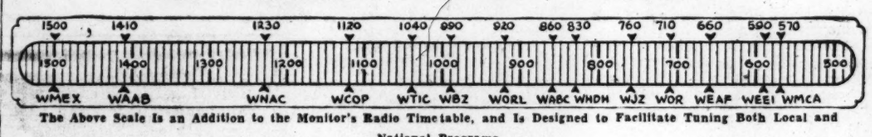
8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Other Shortwave Programs

For Wednesday, Jan. 5

8:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), 'Songs of America—1620 to 1937": "Colonial Days": Miss Edith Matthews, lecture recital.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 All Hands on Deck	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies: or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert trio	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Popular orchestra	Dramatized news	"Three Shadows"
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital	Voice, organ, violin	J. Livingston's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Silhouettes"; music
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Unemploy. comp. talk
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club	guest artists; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Toronto hockey game	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Swing School	'Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Celia Gamba, violinist;	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Popular vocalists	girls' trio; orchestra	Violin soloist	"Symphonic Strings"	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Studio musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies
9:30 "Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Piano Moods; songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	"Symphonic Tones"
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum: sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Studio program	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Studio speaker
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Homesteaders Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Memory Lane"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00 News for women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	"Don't Look Now"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Music for the School	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"	Piano duo; songs	Sport matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 the Air	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Sport matinee	Organ recital
3:15 Organ recital	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Studio program
3:45 Curtis recital	loist; quartet	"The Guiding Light"	Sport matinee	Studio program
4:00 Curtis recital	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:15 Curtis recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Music for You"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	"Martha and Hal"	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 The Bostoy Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch	News commentator	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Gov. Hurley talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organist	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Roy Shield's Revue; so-	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch; music	loists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW Operetta: "Pi-	String ensemble
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	rates of Penzance"	"Success Story"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Detective Series: dra-	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	matic sketch	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";	NBC Minstrel Show	land Players; guest	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Organ recital
10:15 work drama	Hola Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Howard Phillips	"Waltz Interlude"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies:	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interlude"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Havana orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Dean Hudson's Orch.	lem"; variety

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Marked Trend to Fine Music High Point of Radio's Year

Behind the Microphone

The year 1937's radiocasting history was marked with greater attention paid to serious program fare and the reaching of at least one high peak in popular entertainment.

As a reporter, radio also reached several high points, the eyewitness accounts of the Hindenburg disaster, the flood in the Ohio valley and the relays from the Spanish and Chinese war fronts probably reaching the high marks.

But it was in the field of drama and fine music that radio did its best work in 1937. Shakespeare, of course, received the major attention of the networks. The Columbia Broadcasting System offered elaborate and carefully edited versions with special talent and especially written music, the National Broadcasting Company gave "streamline" versions by John Barrymore, and the Mutual system offered "projections" by Orson Welles, the latter series possibly forming the background of Mr. Welles's present theatrical success. Excellent Shaw and Ibsen series were offered by the National Broadcasting Company with notable casts.

In the field of experimental drama the Columbia network's "Workshop" offered some of radio's best original work. Some of the best works heard here were "Meridian 2-1212," "Ninth Avenue El," and the satirical opera, "I've Got the Tune."

Toscanini for NBC

The outstanding achievement in music was and is the National Broadcasting Company's assembling of 100 fine players and engaging Arturo Toscanini to conduct them in a series of 10 concerts. Due credit should go also to Artur Rodzinski of the Cleveland Orchestra, who assembled and drilled the NBC orchestra and eventually conducted several concerts, and also to Pierre Monteux who re-established with a greater public his really fine arts as a sensitive conductor.

Another fine achievement with perhaps more long-range results was Columbia's commissioning of six composers to write works especially for radiocasting. This venture turned out so successfully that CBS shortly afterward commissioned more and different composers for more compositions. This, plus CBS's own staff productions, promises in time to give the network a considerable library of its own music.

Typical of radio achievement was the Sibelius festival arranged by Erno Rapee, who, in addition to his other numerous duties in one of the nation's largest theaters, also produced the General Motors program of recent lamented fame which brought to the United States the fine voice of Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor.

Miniature Opera

The G. M. program attempted to bring a miniature opera company to the radio each week and, as often happens in such experiments, was brilliant some evenings and a fizzle at other times. Nevertheless, it was an experiment which should be rewelcomed on the air waves again.

Also to be commended was the greater courage shown in programming. The bank-sponsored program offering the Philadelphia Orchestra successfully did a condensed opera and had the "temerity" to program the entire Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky, excellent "solid stuff" for the listener.

The comedy top was reached with the rise of "Charlie McCarthy," the little man with the slightly bored voice, and his mentor, Edgar Bergen, to a position above such top rungers as Jack Benny and Fred Allen. Starting out with Rudy Vallee, ventriloquist Bergen and Charlie launched out and engaged in a notable series of debates with W. C. Fields and a host of other celebrities who appeared anxious to joust with the little man.

Charlie's rise in popularity brought forth several new comedians who relied upon double-voiced effects for comedy. There was Tommy Riggs and his mythical "Betty Lou," for instance. And not so well known but just as popular with certain listeners was the little "I betcha" girl of the "Fibber McGee and Molly" skit.

Walter O'Keefe, who had undergone sponsor trouble, made a remarkably fine comeback when he substituted for Fred Allen during his annual vacation from radiocasting.

Movie Programs

The year also witnessed more entries by Hollywood into the program picture. From the haphazard guest star appearance system, two companies, MGM and Warners, launched out into carefully arranged network hours showing their respective stars to the best advantage. After several bad starts M. G. M. got off to a fairly lucid hour, while the Warner show seemed to hit it off at once though could not seem to maintain the pace.

The swing fad raged with Columbia's Saturday Night Swing Session being the top attraction for the "alligators" (swing fans) and NBC presenting the amusing tongue-in-the-cheek "Bughouse Rhythm."

At the moment the "ask me another" program leads the "audience participation" type programs. Chalked off during 1937 were the "community sing" type of program. All the amateur hours took a decline, with only the perennial Major Bowes Hour remaining in the list.

Albert D. Hughes

Some of Radio's 'Bests' for 1937

American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; Photo by Adolph Altman; N. B. C. Photo by Ray Lee Jackson

From Shakespeare to Ventriloquism

Upper—Erno Rapee, Conductor of the General Motors Symphony Orchestra, Typical of Fine Radiocast Music

Lower—Shakespeare, One of Radio's Good Moments of the Year, Typified Here by Leslie Howard, Reginald Denny and John Barrymore in a Scene From "Romeo and Juliet"

Upper—"Charlie McCarthy" and Edgar Bergen, Verbal Jousters

Lower—Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish Tenor and Possessor of One of the Finest Voices Heard in 1937

Dr. Gropius

(Continued from Page 11)

book "The New Architecture and the Bauhaus," he says:

"Handicrafts and industry may be regarded as opposite poles that are gradually approaching each other. The former have already begun to change their traditional nature. In the future the field of handicrafts will be found to lie mainly in the preparatory stages of evolving experimental new type-forms for mass production."

The workshops of the "Bauhaus," famous school of Weimar and later Dessau, Germany, instituted and directed by Dr. Gropius, were really laboratories for working out practical new designs for present-day articles and improving models for mass production. In the "Bauhaus" students were trained not only in designing but in the relation of art to the community in which they live and in all the manual work connected with their art. Buildings designed by Dr. Gropius himself, such as the Municipal Theater at Jena, the Eagus Bootlast Factory at Alfeld and the famous workmen's houses in the Siemenstadt suburb of Berlin, are among the best-known examples of modern architecture.

Mrs. Edward Caldwell Moore of Cambridge, treasurer of the Farm and Garden Association, is chairman of the committee for the lecture to be given by Dr. Gropius. Tickets may be obtained at the Farm and Garden Shop, 39 Newbury Street.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Quinn Urges Graduated State Income Tax

(Continued From Page 11)

Lake, state aid for education, state retirement system and unemployment relief.

Not Emergency Costs

"They are not emergency expenses," he said, "and therefore, cannot be properly financed by the issue of bonds. Good business requires that current expenses be met with current revenue."

He recommended the creation of a Division of Public Assistance in the Department of Public Welfare under which all relief agencies would be co-ordinated. "This will eliminate expensive duplication of effort which at the present time cannot be avoided," he said.

The Governor also advocated appropriation of $10,000 to pay the bonus of each soldier who has established his right to it under the changes in the law which have recently occurred.

A law requiring a health certificate from both parties as a prerequisite to the issuance of a marriage license, is suggested by the chief executive.

The Governor would leave no stones unturned in driving out crime and criminals and making highways safe.

"I recommend," he said, "the advisability of carefully considering the establishment of a laboratory for scientific crime detection. There are altogether too many crimes of violence committed in this state. We do not want criminals in this commonwealth. Therefore I call upon state and city police to drive every criminal out. This may be a big job but it can and must be done. Rhode Island should be and must be made the safest, as well as the finest state in the American union.

"We have embarked upon a permanent program for highway safety. We must educate the public to the necessity of safe driving. A motor vehicle in the hands of a careless person is an extremely dangerous and powerful weapon. Its use on the public highways demands the highest degree of skill and care. Speed must be reduced; care must be kept in the operation of motor cars. No driver intends to cause an accident, but good intentions are not enough. Thoughtlessness is a greater menace to the public safety than heartlessness. Drivers must learn to think! They must learn the value of human life and limb. Kill a man with a gun and the people hold up their hands in horror; kill a man with an automobile and it's just another incident!"

Drunken Driving

Continuing the Governor declared, "Drunken drivers will not be tolerated on our highways. They are a menace to themselves as well as to the public. I recommend increased penalties for this offense and a strict enforcement of the law.

"I also recommend an act to prohibit the promotion of races or contests on the public highways. I also recommend that the driving age be raised from 16 years to 18 years."

In connection with crime prevention and more efficient law enforcement the Governor also recommends the passage of an act which would require all persons appointed to city or town police forces in the future, to first take a course of training in a police school to be established under the jurisdiction of the State. The training now received by officers sent to the National Police School would appear to make it highly desirable to proceed along the same lines in Rhode Island, he said. This would undoubtedly increase police efficiency and curtail the commission of crime, he further declared.

Caucus Law Changes

Continuing, Governor Quinn said: "Other matters of importance which should receive your immediate attention are a caucus law providing for the use of voting machines at caucuses, and a full day for voting in any contested caucus. The present caucus law is wholly inadequate and is productive of dishonesty and fraud.

Savings Bank Insurance

"I recommend a thorough study of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance plan because I believe it will provide adequate insurance to our people at a greatly reduced cost.

"I recommend a Rhode Island Labor Relations Act designed to protect employer and employee and to promote harmony between them. We should be interested in fairness and consideration for both labor and capital in the enactment, and administration, of legislation concerning either. We all recognize that intelligence, education, and hard work are entitled to their just reward.

"I recommend a continuance of the liberal policies adopted in regard to the Department of Education, which have encouraged and protected the professional life and activities of the teachers of this State.

"I also recommend the same liberal policy in providing assistance to veterans.

"I recommend that the Division of Public Utilities be given the power to supervise or fix the price of gasoline in this State."

Historic Indian Mill

An Indian grist mill in use three centuries ago is an object of historical interest at Stanford, Maine.

Tobin

(Continued from Page 1)

to be perturbed by the possibility. He smiled affably, greeted friends who called with his familiar geniality, and in general displayed confidence that he can take care of the serious municipal problems which he outlined in his inaugural address yesterday.

That his relations with the press will be cordial appeared certain. He arranged to hold a press conference at noon and another at 4:30 daily, and has shown a willingness to discuss all phases of his plans openly.

Mr. Tobin disclosed today that he had received personal regrets from President Roosevelt that he could not attend yesterday's inauguration. At approximately the same hour Mr. Tobin was holding his first meeting with the new City Council, the President was delivering his address on the state of the Union to Congress.

Worcester Firm Fights Union In Cutting Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 4—A battle has been started by a Worcester cleaning and dying firm to smash a novel price-fixing agreement between Worcester cleaners and the Central Massachusetts Industrial Union.

The rebel firm, the White Cleansers and Dyers, Inc., announced yesterday a sharp reduction in the uniform prices that had prevailed here since last June when the C. M. I. U. organized the industry.

The union retaliated by placing pickets in front of the White plant and its five branch stores, although its employees were not on strike. Officials of the White company said the pickets were employees of competing firms, which were adhering to the union's price schedule.

A few hours later, the White firm began suit against the union and five other cleaning companies in the Worcester Superior Court, asking that they be enjoined from interfering with its business.

The bill charged that the union, headed by Joseph Genduso, was but a private enterprise operated by Genduso and his associates for their personal profit.

The White company further recited that its employees had withdrawn from the union, formed a union of their own, and requested the firm not to permit the C. M. I. U. to bargain for them.

The union last June signed up all cleaning firms except one. A few nights later, the plant which refused to sign was invaded by vandals, cleaning equipment and pressing machines destroyed, suits and dresses slashed and sprinkled with acid. No arrests were make by police. A hearing in the injunction suit has been set for next Monday at 10 a. m.

Bay State Living Cost Found 27.5 P. C. Below 1926 Level

The story of industrial opportunities in Massachusetts, vividly told today in black and white and encased in a gilded binding by the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission, revealed that it was 27.5 per cent cheaper to live in the Bay State at this time than it was at the start of the year 1926.

Using 1913 as the year for the index rating of 100 per cent, the costs of living today were set at 140.5 or 40.5 per cent higher than the year just preceding the start of the World War. The figure for 1926 was 167 per cent and for 1927 it was 161.2 per cent.

Shelter was estimated at 20 per cent less costly today than in 1926 while fuel and light were down 64 per cent. Food has taken a drop of 27 per cent in costs. Compared with 1913, however, shelter costs 50 per cent more, fuel and light is up 50 per cent and food has soared 24.7 per cent.

These were among the interesting facts compiled by the commission in the most exhaustive survey of Massachusetts ever made by an organization or government agency. The purpose was to provide a graphic picture of the benefits offered by Massachusetts to industry. The survey showed that within a 500-mile radius of the center of Massachusetts, is located nearly 40 per cent of the nation's population and more than 50 per cent of the industrial workers.

Within this 500-mile radius which includes the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and the Virginias are 85,452 industrial plants or 50.5 per cent of the nation's total. As to the much discussed question of taxation in Massachusetts, the Commission pointed out that in respect to necessary equipment to develop a given commodity, the cost in this state is less than anywhere else in the country.

The average annual temperature in the Bay State was set at 50 degrees, annual summer temperature 70 degrees and winter 25 degrees. Records of the Boston weather bureau showed that only on an average of three days a year did the temperature drop below zero with many years when the little red line did not go that low.

Other advantages of public service, transportation and credit facilities were cited as illustrative of the opportunities awaiting prospective industrial settlers in the Bay State.

Parking Meters Lose Crucial Test In Westerly Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 4—A parking meter firm, which polled citizens of Westerly as to their opinion of a slot-machine parking device, has lost its referendum and the Westerly business.

Of 2800 persons who received ballots mailed by the New England Parkometer Company, 1116, or nearly half of them, were interested enough to answer. Of these, 700 opposed the nickel-parking machines while 416 approved them or sought a compromise.

As a result, the town council finally banned them. It previously had tried them several times.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
¶Rex	Jan. 5	Gibraltar	Jan. 11	Jan. 4 8:00 pm	Jan. 5 9:00 am
§Hamburg	Jan. 5	Cherbourg	Jan. 13	Jan. 4 8:00 pm	Jan. 5 6:00 am
▷Amer. Merchant	Jan. 7	Plymouth	Jan. 16	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 12 noon
‡Scythia	Jan. 7	Glasgow	Jan. 16	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 1:00 pm
⟩Saturnia (Bos.)	Jan. 9	Gibraltar	Jan. 17	Jan. 8 12 mid.	Jan. 8 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

¶Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ▷Except Northern Ireland and Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland only. ⟩Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Be economical, be individual, make interesting, unusual dishes. Combine left-over vegetables or meats with COX'S GELATINE to make new salads—entrees—desserts. COX'S GELATINE contains no artificial flavoring. Ask for COX'S GELATINE in the red, white and blue checkerboard package.

Send us name and address of your grocer and we will mail you FREE 36 page Recipe Book. Write Cox Gelatine Co., 437P West Street, New York City.

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GELATINE
AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINCE 1845

For Bridges, Luncheons, Teas and Suppers

Write for FREE Recipe Book to:
MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

Pre-Inventory Clearance

Minimum Reduction
10%
WITH PLENTY OF
Other Reductions
AS MUCH AS
20% to 50%

NOTHING HAS BEEN WITHHELD FROM THIS SALE AND EVERYTHING OFFERED IS (AS USUAL) FROM OUR OWN STOCK

WOMEN'S SWEATERS . . . $2.50 to $7.50
Were various prices up to $15

WOMEN'S SWEATERS . . . $8.50 to $15
Were $15 to $22.50

1000 YARDS SCOTCH TWEEDS, 56", $2.50 to $6.50
Were $6.50 to $9.50

800 SCARFS, 65 different kinds, $1 to $2.50
Were various prices up to $4.50

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . . . In Copley Square

QUALITY FURS at real values!
Let us show you what we have to offer. We have a
Convenient Budget Plan
Spaulding & Riedel
INC., FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, BOSTON

SPECIAL TO MONITOR READERS
Return this advertisement with cleansing and dyeing work before JANUARY 31, 1938, and receive a 10% discount.
BAILEY'S
Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown Mid. 4561
26 West Street Han. 8126 — 608 Beacon Street Boston Ken. 3838

SHOP and SAVE! THIS WEEK at Your Nearest
FIRST NATIONAL STORE

BELMONT FACIAL TISSUE
An Unusual Value—BOX OF 500
19c

DAINTY DOT Quick Cooking TAPIOCA
A Delicious Dessert
PKG. 7c

WHITE MEAT TUNA FISH
Fancy Quality—Delicious Flavor
NO. ½ TIN 19c

FOR BISCUITS BISQUICK
Makes 90 Fluffy Biscuits in a Jiffy
2½ LB. PKG. 27c

CHEESE BREAD JOAN CAROL Delicious Toasted LOAF 12c

SHREDDED WHEAT 2 Pkgs. 23c
Premium Crackers Pkg. 9c | Marshmallow Puffs 1 Lb. Bulk 21c

PEA BEANS	YORK STATE or MICHIGAN	4 LBS. BULK	19c
BAKER'S	BREAKFAST COCOA	2 ½ LB. TINS	13c
RINSO	THE GRANULATED SOAP for clothes, dishes	LGE. PKG.	19c
LIFEBUOY SOAP		BAR	6c
GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST BRAND	2 NO. 2 TINS	25c
COOKIES	FINAST VANILLA	2 LBS.	23c
LIBBY'S	CORNED BEEF	2 12 OZ. TINS	35c
PEACHES	FINAST . . SLICED or halves	2 LGE. No. 2½ TINS	33c
PEACHES	RICHMOND . . Sliced or halves	2 LGE. No. 2½ TINS	31c
PANCAKE	FLOUR White Spray	2 20 OZ. PKGS.	11c
GRAPE JAM	MIRABEL 2 LB. JAR 23c	2 1 LB. JARS	25c
KELLOGG'S	ALL BRAN	PKG.	19c
CALO	DOG FOOD	DOZ. TINS 89c	3 1 LB. TINS 23c

PEANUT BUTTER
FINAST BRAND . . The Finest Peanut Butter Money Can Buy . . Only U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts Are Used.
1 LB. JAR 14c — 2 LB. JAR 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

President Carr Optimistic As To 1938 Season

By Joe F. Carr

President, National Professional Football League

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 4 (AP) — Fresh from its finest season in both attendance and spectacular play, the National Professional Football League looks forward to even greater things in 1938.

Our selective draft system, under which the weaker teams are given first opportunity to negotiate with graduating college stars, showed its effect for the first time during 1937, and was a heavy factor in providing the tight, colorful race.

The eastern division surprised everyone by jumping up on even terms with the western half in strength this year, while Washington's victory in the playoff gave the East the national title for the first time in years.

The league teams are so evenly matched now, that the addition of a few players could make title contenders of several clubs, notably the Cleveland, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh teams. Cleveland's entrance into the league boosted Midwest interest, and, although the Rams did not win many games, they were a better team than their record indicated.

Attendance Increased

The league's attendance showed a 15 per cent increase and reached a new high.

We think we are providing the greatest show in football—a game which must be played by experts, but one from which the ordinary fan can get a "kick."

The league will continue to play an open game, and increase scoring possibilities. The goal posts will remain on the goal line to permit more field goals, and forward passes from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage will be permitted as in the past.

Professional football, like professional baseball, is gradually evolving a "farm" system, and a major-minor set-up. During 1937 we had working agreements with the American Association, composed of teams around New York and New Jersey; the Dixie League, with teams in Virginia, the Carolinas and District of Columbia, and the Midwest and Western Association circuits.

Players Are Farmed

Many players, not yet ready for big-time play, were "farmed" to clubs in those loops for added seasoning. I hope that before many years, every town in the country will have a professional football team, affiliated with some league. That also is my aim for professional football. (Mr. Carr is promotional director of minor league baseball).

Several applications for membership in the National League are on file; but I believe the present 10-club circuit will be maintained.

Miami, Fla., is seeking the 1938 playoff game as the feature attraction of its winter sports carnival; but we are holding off an answer to that city's flattering offer until the annual league meeting in February. The decision will be left up to the league's directors.

Our relations with college football are the friendliest. In fact, our rule that no league team may sign a college player until his class has graduated, tends to keep many athletes in school, who otherwise might desert the classrooms to turn professional.

United States Sports Champions for 1937

Specially Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor

Archery

Men
Russell Hoogerhyde, Clarendon Hills, Ill.
Women
Jean A. Tunney, Clearspring, Md.
Team, men
Essex Archers of New Jersey (C. J. Weese, O. A. Allston, W. S. Squire, W. H. Jackson)
Team, women
Toronto Archery Club (Mrs. A. R. Knight, Mary Nagler, Mrs. Frank Hill, Phyllis Clayton)
Men's Flight Shoot (regular style)
Carl Oelschleger, Cleveland
Men's Flight Shoot (freestyle)
C. A. Pierson, Cincinnati, Ohio
Women's Flight Shoot
Mrs. Milly Hill, Dayton
Boys
Robert C. Goldich, Newtonville, Mass.
Girls, junior
Marian Sturm, Indianapolis, Ind.
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph
Los Angeles Junior College
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph, individual
Florence Bushelman, Los Angeles J. C.

Athletics

A. A. U. Olympic Club
A. A. U., junior Detroit Police A. A.
A. A. U., indoor New York A. C.
A. A. U., women's outdoor Tuskegee Institute
A. A. U., women's indoor St. Louis A. C.
I. C. A. A. A. A. Pittsburgh
I. C. A. A. A. A., indoor Columbia
National Collegiate Southern California
Western Conference Michigan
Western Conference, indoor Michigan
New England I. A. A. Rhode Island State
Heptagonal League Yale
Big Six Conference Nebraska
Big Six Conference, indoor Nebraska
Missouri Valley Conference Washington
Missouri Valley Conference, indoor Drake
Pacific Coast Conference Southern California
Rocky Mountain Conference Colorado
Rocky Mountain Conference, Eastern Division Colorado
Rocky Mountain Conference, Western Division Utah
Southern Conference Duke
Southern Conference, indoor North Carolina
Southeastern Conference Georgia
Southwest Conference Texas

A. A. U. Individual

100-meter dash
L. Perrin Walker, College Park, Ga.
200-meter dash
Jack Weierhauser, Olympic Club
400-meter dash Ray Malott, Olympic Club
800-meter run
John H. Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh.
1500-meter run
Glenn V. Cunningham, New York C. E.
5000-meter run
Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
10,000-meter run
Eino Pentti, Millrose A. A.
15-kilometer run
John A. Kelley, Arlington, Mass.
20-kilometer run
Robert S. Rankine, Preston, Ont.
25-kilometer
John A. Kelley, Arlington, Mass.
30-kilometer run
Melvin Porter, Millrose A. A.
Marathon Melvin Porter, Millrose A. A.
3000-meter walk
Max Beutel, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., New York
15-kilometer walk
John J. Abbate, Cincinnati
30-kilometer walk
Morris Fleischer, Long Island City, N. Y.
50-kilometer walk
Albert J. Mangan, Lowell, Mass.
3000-meter steeplechase
Floyd Lochner, St. Louis
110-meter high hurdles
Allan Tolmich, Wayne University
200-meter low hurdles
Allan Tolmich, Wayne University
400-meter low hurdles
Jack Patterson, Rice Institute
Running high jump
David D. Albritton, Ohio State University
Running broad jump
Kermit King, Pittsburgh State Teachers
Running hop, step and jump
William Brown, Baker (La.) High School
Pole vault
William H. Sefton, Southern California S. A.
16-pound shotput
James D. Reynolds, Olympic Club
16-pound hammer throw
Irving Folwartshny, R. I. State College
56-pound weight
Louis Lepis, New York A. C.
Discus throw Phil Levy, Olympic Club
Javelin throw
William Reitz, Southern California S. A.
Pentathlon
Eulace Peacock, Temple University
Decathlon (Not held)
Sullivan Medal
Glenn Morris, Denver A. C.
Boston A. A. Marathon
Walter Young, Verdun, Canada
Boston A. A. Marathon, team
United Shoe Machinery A. A.

A. A. U. Indoor, Individual

60-meter dash
Benjamin W. Johnson, Columbia University.
600-meter run
Edward J. O'Brien, Syracuse University
1000-meter run
Elroy Robinson, Olympic Club
1500-meter run
Archie San Romani, Emporia (Kan.) Teachers College.
5000-meter run
Norman Bright, Olympic Club
65-meter hurdles
Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist College
1500-meter walk
Nathan Jaeger, 92d Street Y. M. H. A., New York.
3000-meter steeplechase
Thomas M. Deckard, Indiana University
1000-meter medley relay
Lenox Hill A. A. (Jack Hurley, Albert Glenn, Martin Delaney, Max Jaffe).
1600-meter relay
N. Y. Curb Exchange (Harold Lamb, William Ray, Harry Hoffman, James Herbert).
2900-meter relay
N. Y. Curb Exchange (James Herbert, Harry Hoffman, William Ray, Glenn V. Cunninghamm).
Running high jump
Edward T. Burke, Marquette University
Running broad jump
Sam Richardson, Achilles Club, Toronto
Pole vault
Earle Meadows, Southern California
16-pound shotput
Dimitri A. Zaitz, Boston College
35-pound weight
Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State College.

A. A. U., Women, Individual, Indoor

50-meter dash
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
200-meter dash
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
50-meter hurdles
Jane Santschi, St. Louis, A. C.
Running high jump
Loretta Murphy, St. Louis
Standing broad jump
Claire Isicson, Eastern Women's A. C.
8-pound shotput
Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo.
400-meter relay
St. Louis (Jane Santschi, Jessie Crain, Edna Gustafson, May Brady).
Basketball throw
Evelyn Ferrara, Chicago

A. A. U., Women's, Individual, Outdoor

50-meter dash Claire Isicson, Brooklyn
100-meter dash Claire Isicson, Brooklyn
200-meter dash
Gertrude Johnson, Mercury A. C.
80-meter hurdles
Cora A. Gaines, Tuskegee Institute
400-meter relay
Mercury A. C. (Ivy Wilson, D. A. Bynoe, Esther Dennis and Gertrude Johnson).
Running high jump
Margaret Bergmann, New York
Running broad jump
Lulu Hymes, Tuskegee Institute
Discus throw
Elizabeth Lindsey, German-American A. C., New York.
Javelin throw
Rose Auerbach, Eastern Women's A. C.
Baseball throw
Rose Cea, Eastern Women's A. C.
8-pound shotput
Margaret Bergmann, New York

Automobiles

A. A. A. Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis
500-mile sweepstakes
Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis
Vanderbilt Cup
Bernd Rosemeyer, Germany

Badminton

Men's singles Walter Kramer, Detroit
Women's singles
Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle
Men's doubles
Chester Goss and Don Eversoll, Los Angeles.
Women's doubles
Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Zoe Smith, Seattle, Wash.

Baseball

American New York

Baseball *(continued)*

Most valuable player
Charles L. Gehringer, Detroit
Leading batsman
Charles L. Gehringer, Detroit
Leading pitcher Vernon Gomes, New York
National New York
Most valuable player
Joseph Medwick, St. Louis
Leading batsman
Joseph Medwick, St. Louis
Leading pitcher James R. Turner, Boston
All-Stars American
World Series N. Y. Americans
Pacific Coast League San Diego
Little World Series Newark
International League Newark
American Association Columbus
Big Six Conference Missouri
Eastern Intercollegiate Yale
California Intercollegiate League
California
Pacific Coast Conference (northern division) Oregon
Rocky Mountain Conference Denver
Leading batter Lloyd Smith, Denver
Southern Conference Duke
Southeastern Conference Alabama P. I.
Southwest Conference
Texas A. & M. College
Leading batter
Peter Dowling, Texas A. & M.
Western Conference Illinois

Basketball

A. A. U. Denver Safeways
A. A. U., women's Little Rock Flyers
Big Six Conference Kansas-Nebraska
Leading individual scorer
Frank C. Groves, Kansas State
Eastern Intercollegiate Pennsylvania
Leading individual scorer
Walter H. Foertsch, Cornell
Eastern Intercollegiate Conference
Pittsburgh
Pacific Coast Conference Stanford
Leading individual scorer (northern division) Ivar T. Nelson, Washington State
Leading individual scorer (southern division) Angelo Luisetti, Stanford
Western Conference Minnesota-Illinois
Leading individual scorer
Jewell I. Young, Purdue
Rocky Mountain Conference
Montana State
Leading individual scorer
James Babcock, Denver
Southeastern Conference Kentucky
Southern Conference
Washington and Lee
Southwest Conference
Southern Methodist
Leading individual scorer
Don Lockard, Arkansas
Missouri Valley Conference
Oklahoma A. & M.
Leading individual scorer
Richard C. Shaw, Creighton
Y. M. C. A. Williamsport, Penna.

Billiards

Three-cushion, professional
Welker Cochran, San Francisco
Pocket professional
E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York
Amateur 18.1 balkline
Edgar T. Appleby, New York
Amateur 18.2 balkline
Edmund Soussa, Egypt
Amateur three-cushion
Eugene Deardorff, St. Louis
Amateur pocket
Edward C. Rogers, Glen Cove, L. I.
Intercollegiate telegraphic pocket billiards Wisconsin
Intercollegiate telegraphic straight rail
Cornell
Intercollegiate telegraphic, three-cushion Iowa State

Bowling (A. B. C.)

Singles
Eugene Gagliardi, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Doubles
Virgil Gibbs, Kansas City, and Nelson Burton, Dallas.
All-events Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.
Five-man team
Krakow Furniture Co., Detroit (Herbert A. Mertens, Frank Cuthbert, Richard H. Krakow, Alexander J. Innes, Frank Yost).

National Duck Pin

Singles W. E. Powell, Roanoke
U. S. sweepstakes
Astor H. Clarke, Washington, D. C.
All-events
William Tato, Wilmington, Conn.
Doubles
Astor H. Clarke and William Krauss, Washington.
Team
Borders Friction Stop, Springfield, Vt.
Women's singles
Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.
Women's All-Events
Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.
Women's doubles
Phillis Wills and Dot Lawson, Richmond, Va.
Women's team Charlotte's Bowling Center

Canoeing

One-man single-blade
Leo Hickey, Crescent C. C.
One-man double-blade
Ernest Riedel, Pendleton C. C.
Tandem single-blade
Adolph Springel and Knute Nelson, Red Feather Club.
Tandem doubles
William Gaehler and William Lofgren, Pendleton C. C.
Four, single-blade
Ernest Riedel, William Lofgren, Alex Gottlieb and William Yaeger, Pendleton C. C.
Four, double-blade
Ernest Riedel, Alex Gottlieb, William Gaehler and William Lofgren, Pendleton C. C.
National, team Yonkers C. C.

Checkers

Professional Asa Long, Toledo

Chess

H-Y-P-D League Harvard
H-Y-P-D League, individual
John A. Moore, Harvard
Intercollegiate team Brooklyn
United States Samuel Reshevsky

Codeball

In the court George Webster, Chicago
On the green Lou Murphy, St. Louis
On the green, women
Mrs. Ervilla Droll, St. Louis

Court Tennis

Singles Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L. I.
Doubles
Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L. I., and William A. Rand, New York.
Gold Racquet Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L. I.
Professional
Pierre Etchebaster, France

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior
Donald R. Lash, Bloomington, Ind.
A. A. U., senior team
Millrose A. A., New York
Intercollegiate, individual
Howard W. Welch, Cornell
Intercollegiate, team Michigan State
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A.
Donald C. Smith, Maine
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A., team
Rhode Island State
Southeastern Conference Georgia Tech
Southeastern Conference, individual
Robert P. Aldridge, Georgia Tech
Southwest Conference, individual
Calvin Bell, Rice
Southwest Conference Texas
Southern Conference North Carolina
Southern Conference, individual
C. William Hendrix, North Carolina

Curling

Gordon Medal
Schenectady C. C. (Charles L. Heguembourg, skip).
Paterson Memorial Medal Utica C. C.
Stockton Cup
Utica Curling Club (R. L. Davies, skip)
Clyde Park Cup
Victoria C. C. (Archie Bell, skip)

Cycling

Amateur sprint
Mickey Franciose, Montclair, N. J., and Buster Logan, North Arlington, N. J.
Amateur, road
Earl Kelly, Chicago, and Charles Bergna, Paterson.
Amateur junior
Furman Kugler, Somerville, N. J.
Women's amateur
Doris Kopsky, Belleville, N. J.
Professional sprint
Mathias Engel, Germany
Professional motor-paced
Gerard Debaets, Belgium

Fencing

Foils, individual
Joseph L. Levis, Salle Peroy, Boston
Foils, team
University Fencers Club (Miguel de Capriles, Jose R. de Capriles, Warren Dow).
Foils, junior
Norman Lewis, New York University
Foils, junior team
Fencers Club (Irving E. Cantor, Joseph Ullman, Henry B. Wesselman).
Epée Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, U. S. A.
Epée, team
Fencers Club (Winslow Cornett, Robert Driscoll, Alfred Skrobisch).
Epée, junior
Norman Lewis, New York University
Epée junior, team
Yale (William L. Randall, Maurice A. R. Grasson, Philip Viscidi).

Fencing *(continued)*

Epée, outdoor
Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers Club.
Sabre John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Sabre, team
New York A. C. (John R. Huffman, Erwin S. Acel, Samuel T. Stewart).
Sabre, junior
Ralph G. Marson, New York A. C.
Sabre, junior team
New York A. C. (Ralph G. Marson, James W. Hutchinson, Hugo J. Castello)
Sabre, outdoor
Irving E. Cantor, Fencers Club
Three weapons
John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Three weapons, team
University Fencers Club (Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Warren A. Dow).
Women's foils
Helene Mayer, Oakland, Calif.
Women's team, foils
Salle d'Armes Vince (Maria Cerra, Madeleine Dalton, Marion Lloyd).
Women's junior foils
Madeleine Dalton, New York
Intercollegiate, foils
Maurice A. R. Grasson, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, foils
New York University (Hugo M. Castello, Norman Lewis, Theodore Gold).
Intercollegiate, sabre Philip Viscidi, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, sabre
Yale (Philip Viscidi, Gerald R. Steinberg, Robert H. Ebel).
Intercollegiate, épée
Theodore Gold, New York University
Intercollegiate, team, épée
New York University (Theodore Gold, Norman Lewis, Charles Robbins).
Intercollegiate, three-weapon
New York University
Intercollegiate, women's team
Hunter College
Intercollegiate, women's
Mildred Stewart, Hunter
Pacific Coast Conference, team
Southern California
Western Conference, individual foils
Marvin B. Amster, Ohio State
Western Conference, épée
Robert P. Pickell, Ohio State
Western Conference, sabre
Fred F. Kaftan, Wisconsin
Western Conference, team Chicago

Football

Ivy League Dartmouth
Western Conference Minnesota
Pacific Coast Conference California
Southern Conference North Carolina
Southeastern Conference Alabama
Southwest Conference Rice
Big Six Conference Nebraska
Missouri Valley Tulsa
Rocky Mountain Conference Colorado
Cotton Bowl Texas Christian
Orange Bowl Duquesne
Sugar Bowl Santa Clara
Tournament of Roses Pittsburgh
East vs. West, all-stars East
National professional
Washington Redskins

Golf

Amateur John Goodman, Omaha
Open Ralph Guldahl, Chicago
Women's
Mrs. Estelle L. Page, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Left-Handed Title
Arthur J. Thorner, Detroit
Professional
Densmore Shute, West Newton, Mass.
Public links
Bruce McCormack, Los Angeles
Harding Trophy Sacramento
Senior Raleigh W. Lee, Columbus, Ohio
Senior P. G. A. Jock Hutchinson, Chicago
Southern, amateur
Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans
Women's southern
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta
Women's national senior
Mrs. John H. Lapham, New Canaan, Conn.
Women's Eastern
Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spring
Western open Ralph Guldahl, Chicago
Western amateur
Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis.
Western women's open
Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I.
Western women's G. A.
Marion Miley, Cincinnati
Champion of golf club champions
Charles Whitehead, Plainfield, N. J.
Champion of golf club champions, women
Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C.
Griscom Cup New York
Griswold Cup
Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I.
Lesley Cup Quebec
Master's tourney
Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.
North and South, open
Horton Smith, Chicago
North and South, women's
Mrs. Estelle L. Page, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Intercollegiate, individual
Fred Haas Jr., Louisiana State
Intercollegiate, team Princeton
California intercollegiate Stanford
California intercollegiate, individual
Walter J. Wallace, Stanford
Eastern intercollegiate, team Yale
Eastern interscholastic team
Hill-Lawrenceville
Eastern interscholastic, individual
Thomas Pierce, Clark School
Missouri Valley Conference, team
Washington
Missouri Valley Conference, individual
Robert G. Fraser, Creighton
Western Conference, individual
Sidney Richardson, Northwestern
Western Conference, team
Northwestern
Big Six Conference, individual
Gordon W. McEntire, Nebraska
Big Six Conference Nebraska
Trans-Mississippi
Don Schumacher, Dallas
Trans-Mississippi, women's
Betty Jameson, San Antonio
Rocky Mountain Conference Colorado
Rocky Mountain Conference, individual
Robert J. Wolf, Colorado
Southeastern, intercollegiate
Rosser N. Little, Georgia
Southeastern, intercollegiate, team
Louisiana State
Southern Conference, team Duke
Southern Conference, individual
John W. Morris, Duke
Southwest Conference Texas
Southwest Conference, individual
William McN. Welch, Texas
Pacific Coast Conference, northern division, team Oregon
Pacific Coast Conference, northern division, individual
T. Carl Gill, Washington State, and Carl L. Johnson, Washington.
Pacific Coast intercollegiate Stanford
Pacific Coast intercollegiate, individual
Roger Kelly, Loyola

Gymnastics

A. A. U., all-round
George Wheeler, First U. P. C. H., Pittsburgh.
Team
Swiss Turn Verein of Hudson County
Women's
Pearl Perkins, Philadelphia Turngemeinde.
Eastern intercollegiate, team
Temple-Army
Eastern intercollegiate, individual
Chester W. Phillips, Temple
Rocky Mountain Conference (eastern division) Colorado State
Western Conference, team Iowa
Western Conference, individual
Eugene Wettstone, Iowa

Handball

One-wall, soft-ball singles
Harry Goldstein, Trinity Club, Brooklyn
One-wall, soft-ball doubles
Harry Goldstein and George Baskin, Trinity Club, Brooklyn.
Four-wall, soft-ball singles
Joseph P. Platak, Chicago
Four-wall, soft-ball doubles
Joseph P. Platak and Charles R. Weller, Chicago.
Four-wall, hard-ball, singles
Eric Peet, Brooklyn Central Y.
Four-wall, hard-ball, doubles
Arthur Anderson and Eric Peet, Brooklyn Central Y.
National Y. M. C. A. singles
Samuel Atcheson, Memphis
National Y. M. C. A. doubles
Rudy Harris and Al Anfensen, Minneapolis.

Hockey

A. A. U. Boston Olympics
National League Detroit
Leading scorer
Sweeney Schriner, Americans
International-American League Syracuse
Leading scorer Jack Markle, Syracuse
American Association Minneapolis
Quadrangular College Hockey League
Harvard
Leading scorer George S. Ford, Harvard
Pacific Coast League Portland
So California Intercollegiate Hockey League Loyola
Western Conference Minnesota-Michigan
Eastern Amateur Hockey League
Marshey

Horseshoe Pitching

Singles John Lindmeier, Oak Park, Ill.
Doubles
Walter W. Lape and Hubert Trinkle, Anderson, Ill.

Lawn Bowling

National singles
William Mimine, Chicago L. B. C.

Lawn Bowling *(continued)*

National doubles
L. M. and L. D. McArthur, Chicago L. B. C.
Men's team
Chicago L. B. C. (L. M. McArthur, skip).
East vs. West, team
Chicago L. B. C. (L. M. McArthur, skip).

Lacrosse

Intercollegiate Maryland-Princeton
National Baltimore A. C.

Lawn Tennis

Singles J. Donald Budge, Oakland
Doubles
Gottfried Prhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel, Germany.
Mixed doubles
Mrs. Sarah P. Fabyan, Cambridge, and J. Donald Budge, Oakland.
Clay court singles
Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles
Clay court doubles
John McDiarmid, Princeton, and Eugene H. McCauliff, Chicago
Junior singles
Joseph R. Hunt, Los Angeles
Junior doubles
Joseph R. Hunt and John Moreno, Los Angeles.
Boys' singles
Robert Carrothers, Coronado
Boys' doubles
Robert Carrothers, Coronado, and Earl Cochell, Los Angeles.
Professional
Karel Koseluh
Professional doubles
George M. Lott Jr. and Vincent Richards, New York.
Veteran singles
Cedric A. Major, New York
Veteran doubles
Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, and John G. McKay, Miami.
Father and son
R. N. Watt and M. Laird Watt, Montreal.
Women's singles Anita Lizana, Chile
Women's doubles
Alice I. Marble, Palm Spring, and Mrs. Sarah P. Fabyan, Cambridge.
Girls' singles
Barbara Winslow, Hollywood
Girls' doubles
Helen Bernhard, New York, and Patricia Cumming, Westfield, N. J.
Public park singles
Lewis G. Wetherell, Santa Ana
Public parks doubles
Ronald Lubin and Willis Anderson, Los Angeles.
Public parks, women's singles
Mary Arnold, Los Angeles
Public parks, women's doubles
Mary Arnold and Gertrude Docksader, Los Angeles.
Singles, indoor
Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J.
Doubles, indoor
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, and Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J.
Junior singles, indoor
Donald W. McNeil, Kenyon College
Junior doubles, indoor
Charles T. Mattman, Peddie, and Peter Lauck, Princeton.
Boys' singles, indoor
William Umstaedter, Millburn, N. J.
Boys' doubles, indoor
Harry H. Ink Jr., California, and Melvin Schwartzman, New York.
Women's singles, indoor
Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, Lyons, France
Women's doubles, indoor
Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, Lyons, France, and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford.
Mixed doubles, indoor
Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, Lyons, France, and Frank J. Bowden, New York.
North and South
J. Gilbert Hall, New York
North and South, men's doubles
J. Gilbert Hall, New York, and Wayne Sabin, Hollywood.
North and South, women
Eunice Dean, San Antonio
North and South, mixed doubles
J. Gilbert Hall, New York, and Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson Jr., Boston.
Girls' singles, indoor
Helen Bernhard, New York
Girls' doubles, indoor
Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, and Helen Bernhard, New York.
Girls' hard court singles
Margaret Jessee, San Francisco
Girls' hard court doubles
Patricia Canning and Barbara Duncan
New England men's singles
Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles
New England men's doubles
G. Walter Senior and Martin Buxby, San Francisco.
Pacific Coast, men's singles
J. Donald Budge, Oakland
Pacific Coast, men's doubles
J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and Wayne Sabin, San Francisco.
Pacific Coast, women's singles
Anita Lizana, Chile
Pacific Coast, women's doubles
Katherine Stammers and Freda James, England.
Pacific Coast, mixed doubles
Helen W. Moody, San Francisco, and J. Donald Budge, Oakland.
Southern, singles
Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles
Southern, doubles
Ernest M. Sutter, Tulane, and Ramsey D. Potts Jr., North Carolina.
Southern, women's
Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh
Western singles
G. Walter Senior, San Francisco
Western doubles
Russell E. Ball and John Shostrom, Chicago.
Western, women's
Catherine Wolf, Elkhart
Western, women's doubles
Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul.
Sears Cup New England
Intercollegiate singles
Ernest M. Sutter, Tulane
Intercollegiate doubles
Richard T. Bennett and Paul A. Newton, California.
Women's intercollegiate singles
Patricia Henry, Occidental
Women's intercollegiate doubles
Patricia Henry, Occidental, and Virginia Hitt, Lake Erie.
Interscholastic, singles
William Gillespie, Scarborough, N. Y.
Interscholastic, doubles
M. C. Hooper and Robert Patterson, Tulsa, Okla.
Big Six Conference, singles
William P. Kiley, Kansas
Big Six Conference, doubles
James A. Kell and William P. Kiley, Kansas.
Big Six Conference, team Kansas
Eastern intercollegiate, singles
Owen Anderson, U. C. L. A.
Eastern intercollegiate, doubles
Donald McNeill and George Pryor, Kenyon.
Eastern intercollegiate, indoor, singles
George B. Dunn, Pennsylvania
Eastern intercollegiate, indoor, doubles
Raymond F. Antignat and Charles H. Gilbert, Columbia.
Eastern intercollegiate, indoor, team
Columbia
Leech Cup U. S. Navy
Missouri Valley Conference, singles
L. Gerin Cameron, Tulsa
Missouri Valley Conference, doubles
Frank X. Keaney and Lawrence Mullen Jr., St. Louis University.
Missouri Valley Conference, team
Tulsa and St. Louis
N. E. intercollegiate, singles
Alfred L. Jarvis, Williams
N. E. intercollegiate, doubles
J. Norman Anderson Jr. and William K. Thomas, Dartmouth.
Pacific Coast Conference, singles (northern)
Claude Hockley, Oregon State
Pacific Coast Conference, doubles (northern)
Claude Hockley and John H. Gallagher, Oregon State.
Pacific Coast Conference, team (southern) California
Pacific Coast Conference, team (northern) Oregon State College
Rocky Mountain Conference, team (eastern) Colorado
Eastern division, singles
D. Wayne Gallagher, Colorado College
Eastern division, doubles
George M. Wigotow and Lloyd E. Long, Colorado.
Rocky Mountain Conference, team (western) Utah
Western division, singles
Richard D. Bennion, Utah
Western division, doubles
Richard D. Bennion and John K. Hardy, Utah.
Southern Conference, singles
Ramsay D. Potts Jr., North Carolina
Southern Conference, doubles
Ramsay D. Potts Jr. and Edward J. Fuller, North Carolina.
Southern Conference, team
North Carolina
Southwest Conference, singles
Robert K. Kamrath, Texas
Southwest Conference, doubles
Robert K. Kamrath and Lindsey Franklin, Texas.
Southwest Conference, team Texas
U. S. Army, singles
Lieut. Dolf E. Muehleisen, U. S. Air Corps.
U. S. Army, doubles
Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson, Bolling Field, and Lieut. Gilbert P. Bell, Randolph Field.

Lawn Tennis *(continued)*

Western Conference Chicago
Western Conference, singles
Robert A. Nihousen, Ohio State
Western Conference, doubles
Norman F. Bickel and Norbert Burgess, Chicago.

Pony Polo

Open
Old Westbury (Michael G. Phipps, Cecil Smith, Stewart B. Iglehart, Cornelius V. Whitney).
Junior
Santa Barbara (Harry East, Aleck Bullock, Eric Tyrrell-Martin, C. H. Jackson).
Eastern, indoor New York A. C.
Senior, indoor
New York A. C. (C. C. Combs Jr., W. H. Nicholls, Arthur Borden).
Junior, indoor
Ridgeway P. C. (W. Zimmerman, H. D. Hooper, E. B. Hopper).
Intercollegiate, outdoor West Point
Intercollegiate, indoor
Cornell (Stephen J. Roberts, Clarence C. Combs, Thomas Lawrence).
Interscholastic, indoor Lawrenceville
Missouri Valley Conference Iowa State

Powerboat

Albany-New York outboards
Marshall Eldredge, East Weymouth, Mass.
National intercollegiate, outboards
James W. Mullen 3d, Princeton
National intercollegiate, outboards, team Princeton
T. J. Lipton Trophy, outboards
Paul B. Sawyer Jr., New York
Professional, outboards
Fred Jacoby Jr., New Bergen, N. J.
National interscholastic
Jack Van Deman, Rutgers Preparatory
National interscholastic, team
Rutgers Preparatory
National sweepstakes
Tops II, Jack Cooper, Kansas City
Gold Cup
Notre Dame, Herbert L. Mendelsohn, Detroit.
G. H. Townsend Medal
Douglas C. Fonda, Orange, N. J.
President's Cup
Notre Dame, Herbert L. Mendelsohn, Detroit.

Racquets

Open
Norbert Setzler, New York R. & T. C.
Singles Robert Grant 3d, New York
Doubles
Robert Grant 3d and Clarence C. Pell Jr., New York.
Gold Racquet
Robert Grant 3d, New York

Rifle Shooting

National all-round
Lieut. William A. Hancock, California
National small bore
William B. Woodring, Alton, Ill.
Wimbledon Cup
Corp. Hansford H. Wagner, U. S. Infantry.
Intercollegiate, team, small bore
U. S. Naval Academy
National Rifle, team U. S. Marine Corps
National Rifle, individual
Lieut. James G. Frazer, U. S. M. C.
Leech Cup Edward V. Seeser, U. S. M. C.

Rowing

Intercollegiate Washington
Pacific Coast Conference Washington
Harvard-Yale Harvard
College sprint championship Yale-Navy
Amateur singles
Joseph Burke, Penn A. C.
Quarter-mile singles
Frank Silvio, New York A. C.
145-Pound singles
Jack Flavelle, Toronto Argonauts
145-Pound doubles
Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (William Robinhold and Edward Vorndam).
145-Pound quadruple sculls
Undine Barge Club
145-Pound eights
Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia
Quadruple sculls Penn A. C.
Senior doubles
Undine Barge Club (William Dugan and John Houser).
Senior fours
Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia
Senior eights West Side R. C., Buffalo
Team champion
West Side R. C., Buffalo
Interscholastic Tabor Academy

Skating (Figure)

Men's Robin Lee, Minneapolis
Men's junior Ollie Haupt, St. Louis
Men's novice
Robert Scott, Oakland, Calif.
Women's Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston
Women's junior Joan Tozzer, Boston
Women's novice
Marcia Ziegt, Philadelphia
Pair skating
Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill, Boston.
Pair skating, junior
Ardelle Kloss and Roland Janson, New York.
Dance
Nettie C. Prantell and Harold Harishorne, New York.

Skating (Speed)

Amateur, Marvin Swanson, Minneapolis
Amateur, indoor, Leo Freisinger, Chicago
Women's
Madeline Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Women's, indoor
Madeline Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis., and Mrs. Dorothy F. Droisgn, St. Paul.
Middle Atlantic
Richard Werner, Blue Bird, S. C.
Middle Atlantic, women's
Helen Bahil, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Skeet Shooting

Men's all-gauge
Odis Walding, Los Angeles
Men's 20-gauge
Frank R. Kelly, West Orange, N. J.
Women's Viola Siedhoff, Wichita, Kan.
Team, all-gauge
Roseland Gun Club, West Orange, N. J.

Skiing

National jumping
Sigmund Ruud, Norway.
National Class A amateur jumping
Eugene Wilson, Coleraine, Minn.
National Class B amateur jumping
Walter S. Johnson, Bush Lake, S. C.
Down Hill
Richard H. Durrance, Dartmouth College
Slalom
Richard H. Durrance, Dartmouth College
National amateur cross-country
Warren H. Chivers, Dartmouth College

Soccer Football

National open New York Americans
Eastern open New York Americans
Western open St. Louis Shamrocks
National amateur cup
Highlanders F. C., Trenton
Middle Atlantic intercollegiate Princeton
New England intercollegiate Springfield

Softball

Men's Briggs Body Co., Detroit
Girls' National Screw Co., Cleveland

Squash Racquets

Amateur Germain G. Glidden, New York
Amateur doubles
Neil J. Sullivan and Roy Comn, Philadelphia.
Veterans J. A. Robinson, Chicago
Professional
John F. Skillman, New Haven
Team Boston
Women's Anne Page, Philadelphia
Women's doubles
Betty Cooke and Mrs. Toby Barrett
Women's Atlantic Coast
Anne Page, Philadelphia
Intercollegiate
Richard M. Dorson, Harvard
Men's Atlantic Coast
Germain G. Glidden, New York
Gold Racquet Robert Grant 3d, New York
Lockett Trophy (intercity) Philadelphia
Lockett Trophy, doubles
William E. Slack and Hunter Lott Jr., Philadelphia.
Metropolitan Class A team.
University Club of New York

Squash Tennis

Amateur
Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
Amateur, Class B
Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton Club
Amateur, Class C
Frank Iannicelli, New York A. C.
Open
Thomas Iannicelli, Elizabeth T. & C. C.
Veteran
Rowland B. Haines, Columbia U. C.
Metropolitan Class A, team
New York A. C.
Metropolitan Class B, team
Princeton Club
Metropolitan Class C, team
New York A. C.

Swimming

A. A. U., indoor Lake Shore A. C.
A. A. U., team, outdoor Lake Shore A. C.
Women's team, indoor Miami Beach S. C.
Women's team, outdoor
Women's S. A. of N. Y.
National Collegiate A. A. Michigan
Big Six Conference Nebraska
Eastern intercollegiate Harvard
M. V. Conference Washington
Pacific Coast Conference (southern) Stanford
Pacific Coast Conferences (northern)
Oregon
Rocky Mountain Conference, eastern division Colorado Mines

Swimming *(continued)*

Rocky Mountain Conference, western division Utah
Southwest Conference Texas
Southern Conference
Washington and Lee
Western Conference Michigan

A. A. U., Individual

100-meter freestyle
Peter Fick, New York A. C.
220-yard freestyle
Irving McCaffrey, Lake Shore A. C.
440-yard freestyle Ralph Flanagan, Miami
880-yard freestyle Ralph Flanagan, Miami
220-yard breaststroke
Ray Kaye, Detroit A. C.
100-meter backstroke
Adolph Kiefer, Lake Shore A. C.
300-meter individual medley
Paul Wolfe, Los Angeles A. C.
300-meter medley
Lake Shore A. C. (Adolph Kiefer, Gus Horichke, Otto Jarets).
One-mile freestyle
Ralph Flanagan, Miami
Platform diving Elbert Root, Detroit A. C.
Plain and fancy diving
Albert Patnik, Ohio State University
880-yard freestyle relay
Lake Shore A. C. (Charles Wilson, Otto Jarits, Irving McCaffrey, Adolph Kiefer).

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High Scoring Maple Leafs in Town Tonight—Crimson Hockey Lineup Changed

Toronto Sextet Out to Avenge Other Defeats

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sparks will fly, two irresistible forces meet, and many other trite sport phrases are applicable to the hockey game at the Boston Garden tonight. The cocky Toronto Maple Leafs are in town to do battle with the Boston Bruins. Both teams lead their respective divisions along with being old rivals.

Toronto is a decided favorite with Boston fans. Since Conny Smythe took over the running of the club he has built toward fast, offensive combinations and year after year the Leafs have invaded this city with spectacular hockey. Smythe has appreciated the interest Boston fans have displayed in his Leafs and he always spurs the team on to play well here.

Kampman May Play

While Big Charlie Conacher, team captain and right wing, accompanied the team, there is some doubt about his playing, having been hurt in the last practice session. A new face may be seen in the person of Bingo Kampman, hard-hitting rookie defenseman, who has been playing for the disabled Reg Hamilton.

The Bruins arrived in town last night from Detroit and while they, too, have bumps and bruises, all players are available excepting Milt Schmidt, who will be out a couple of weeks more. Red Hamill, Bruin rookie with Providence, may be on hand in the event that he is needed since the Bruins are playing with only 14 men when they are allowed 15.

Leafs are the highest scoring team in the league and their first forward line of Gordon Drillon, Harvey Jackson and Syl Apps are right up at the top of the individual scoring list. They have not done so well against the Bruins this season, however, having been beaten, 3-2, in Toronto and 3-1 here. After the game here Smythe promised his team they would play a better game of hockey on this appearance.

Notes—Tommy Gorman, Maroon prexy, denies and admits almost in the same breath . . . He denied trying to trade Bob Gracie to Amerks for Hooley Smith and then turned around and admitted it . . . Canadian Press reports say Lionel Conacher states he has not been approached to manage Maroons and Maroons announce they are awaiting his decision.

King Clancy is supposed to be the property of Americans . . . He was sent there at the conclusion of last season, with Happy Day, but was relieved to take over the Maroon coaching . . . Now he is reported as being welcomed back into the Toronto fold . . . Those are a few of the reasons hockey is so difficult to understand.

Would Abolish Penalty Box

Several of the Bruins attended the weekly luncheon of the "Advertising Club" at the Hotel Statler this noon . . . Art Ross wants the penalty box done away with . . . He advocates electrically run signs at one end of each rink to post the number of the man penalized until such time as his penalty ends . . . The penalized player could sit the time out on his own bench.

Conny Smythe went into a mild tantrum against refereeing, after reading how Lester Patrick was supposed to claim his team was being heavily penalized . . . According to Smythe figures show that his team has suffered more from penalties over a period of years than any others . . . Oh, well, hockey has numerous ways to manufacture publicity.

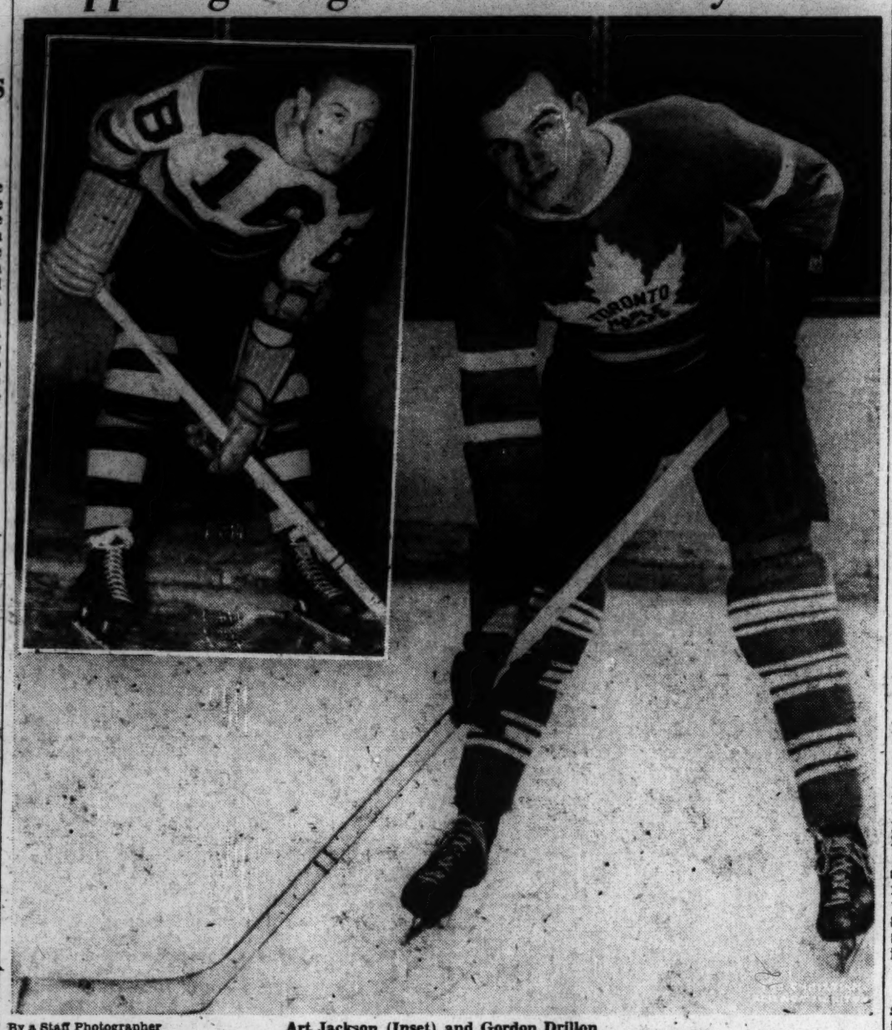
"Bingo" Kampman, new defense rookie of the Maple Leafs, is said to be quite a heavy checker . . . Amerks gave him a "going over" recently, and the youngster returned lustily to one and all . . . Phil Stein, Syracuse goalie, told a Toronto newspaperman that Johnny Crawford, defenseman with Providence and the property of the Bruins, is ready for a major league job now.

International-American Hockey League Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Providence	10	4	6	41	32	24
Philadelphia	9	1	9	53	45	19
Springfield	5	4	10	43	49	14
New Haven	4	4	12	29	47	12
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	10	4	5	42	38	24
Cleveland	8	6	6	43	45	22
Syracuse	9	3	7	50	54	21

Opposing Wings in Garden Hockey Game



By a Staff Photographer

Art Jackson (Inset) and Gordon Drillon

Jackson Plays Left Wing for the Bruins and May Be Assigned the Job of Halting Drillon, Right Wing and League High Scorer, Who Will Be in the Toronto Uniform Tonight. The Boston Player Is Brother of Harvey Jackson of the Leafs, and Was Sold to the Locals by Toronto Before the Present Season Started

Sporting Around the Hub

. It is indeed unfortunate that the safety element limits the field to four in the Prout Memorial 600-yard run, to be run as part of the K. of C. games at the Boston Garden on Jan. 29. A classy field of three times that number might easily be available if the oval track would permit.

Richard Gill of Boston College and George Quinn of University of New Hampshire are in line for the event and probably will comprise one half of the field, according to William P. Kenney, manager of the games. Jim Herbert, New York star who captured the event on the Garden boards last winter, is expected to fill the third berth.

Charles Beetham, former Ohio State ace who finished second by a hair in a 49.7 second quarter at the Sugar Bowl meet at New Orleans on Sunday, has written to Kenney from Columbus, Ohio, expressing a desire to run here in the 600. The Manhattan flash, Howard Borck, is another possibility.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's varsity cagers swing back into action tomorrow evening against Tufts, in a warm-up match prior to the opening of their Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League schedule at Dartmouth on Saturday. The Tufts' game will be played in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge and is preceded by a freshman contest.

When the scores are all in, Harvard's current winter sports program should be the most successful in history. Wes Fesler has the outstanding basketball team, and Hal Ulen a swimming squad equally as powerful as any other, since those two sports became established as varsity fixtures. The hockey team is unbeaten in college competition.

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A pair of Red Sox farm hands, both local boys, have been moved a notch higher in the minors for 1938. Joe "Specs" Kelley, captain and shortstop of last year's Holy Cross team, and the one-time Everett High slugger, Sammy Gentile, have graduated from the Moultrie, Ga., club in the Georgia-Florida league to Canton, Ohio. The Canton outfit operates in the class C Middle Atlantic League, while the Georgia-Florida is located in Class D rank.

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Although neither the Red Sox or Bees are willing to discuss individuals or figures in regard to 1938 contracts, news of both wil be heard within a short time. January is the month contracts burden the mail carriers of the nation. With such tempermental players as the Ferrells and Buck Newsom out of the way, the Sox should have no difficulty working out the salary situation. Jim Turner, Lou Fette and Vince Di Maggio are in line for increases at the Beehive.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bess Ehrhardt, the young Superior (Wisconsin) girl whose rapid rise to stardom is the sensation of the figure skating world, will present two numbers in the Ice Follies, which are booked at Boston Garden Jan. 12 through 15. Miss Ehrhardt will do a solo number and also appear in a pair act with Roy Shipstad, who is regarded as the American professional champion.

It is suspected that at the end of her present tour, Miss Ehrhardt will drift to Hollywood and there become a moving picture favorite as did the popular Sonja Henie. Although not as finished a skater as Sonja, Bess is more spectacular and may photograph equally as well.

Hago Harrington is tuning up his Olympic sextet for Sunday afternoon's Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League battle against St. Jacques.

Football Rules Committee Helps Game's Offense

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Jan. 4 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association's rules committee has answered the howls of many football fans and some coaches that the defense was getting all the breaks with two changes in the rules, both designed to aid the offense.

Neither alteration was considered radical. One provided for moving the ball in 15 yards from the side line instead of 10 yards when it goes out of bounds or becomes dead within 15 yards of the sideline.

The other provided more leeway for a passing attack near the goal line by treating any forward pass, except on fourth down, that falls incomplete behind the goal line, as though it had struck the ground on the field of play.

The new rule permits the tossing of three incomplete forwards across the goal line without penalty, whereas, under the old rule, the second incompleted pass over the goal line was treated as a touchback and the ball went to the opposing team on its 20-yard line.

Secretary W. S. Langford, New York City, who announced the changes after a two-day committee session, said the alterations were approved unanimously. He added that a number of other proposals were discussed and either rejected or referred to the standing committee on rules changes.

The American Football Coaches Association had recommended the change applying to a ball going out of bounds together with a proposal reducing the penalty for a ball inadvertently striking an ineligible offensive player on a forward pass play before crossing the line of scrimmage, to the loss of a down instead of loss of the ball.

The latter proposal was referred to the standing rules changes committee after, Langford said, "it had been debated at great length."

The secretary said a proposal to permit forward passing anywhere behind the line of scrimmage as professional teams do, instead of five yards back, was "discussed briefly but no marked sentiment was found."

The committee decided to leave unchanged the language of a rule making the intentional grounding of a forward pass a penalty, declaring a sub-committee which studied the request of the coaches' association for an interpretation and definition of the rule reported it was unable to improve the present phraseology.

Yankees Announce 33-Game Schedule

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The world champion New York Yankees announced a 33-game spring training exhibition schedule yesterday. The champions will play 15 games against the St. Louis Cardinals, Cincinnati Reds, Boston Bees and Brooklyn Dodgers and 18 games against minor league opposition.

The first squad of Yankees, consisting of pitchers and catchers, will report to Manager Joe McCarthy at St. Petersburg, Fla., Sunday, Feb. 27 and the second squad on March 6. The Yankee exhibition schedule: (Games at St. Petersburg unless otherwise indicated.)

March 12-13, St. Louis Cardinals; 14, Cincinnati at Tampa; 16, Boston Bees; 19-20, Cardinals; 21, Cincinnati; 22, Brooklyn; 23, Bees; 24, Newark; 25, Newark at Sebring; 26-27, Cardinals; 28, Kansas City at Haines City; 29, Kansas City; 30, Brooklyn, at Clearwater.

April 1, Tallahassee at Tallahassee; 2-3, New Orleans at New Orleans; 4, Houston at Houston; 5, Fort Worth at Fort Worth; 6, Dallas at Dallas; 7, Oklahoma City at Oklahoma City; 8, Tulsa at Tulsa; 9, Little Rock at Little Rock; 10-11, Atlanta; 12, Knoxville at Knoxville; 13, Binghamton at Spartanburg, N. C.; 14, Baltimore at Baltimore; 15-16-17, Brooklyn at Brooklyn.

Stubbs Revamps Harvard Sextet For Loop Games

Back on home ice after playing on foreign rinks last week, the Harvard hockey team assembled at the Boston Arena yesterday afternoon to start work for its two International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League games this week Thursday and Saturday.

Outwardly displeased with the Crimson's showing against amateur teams in New York in which Harvard was able to gain only one victory, Coach Joe Stubbs immediately started revamping his entire line-up.

First Line Broken Up

His first move was to break up the first line of George Roberts, Ned Cutter, and Johnny Mechem. This trio has played together for the past two years and was considered one of the fastest and cleverest units in college hockey. But, according to the Harvard coaches, these boys have played together too long and it is time to switch them around, especially when their caliber of play during the New York series was much below par.

Little Joe Patrick, center of the second line, has been moved to the first line in Roberts' place. In yesterday's workout this new combination of Mechem, Cutter, and Patrick seemed to click very well.

Roberts is now centering the second line with Ralph Pope and Austie Harding flanking him. Another surprise move made by the coaches was the putting of Al Kevorkian, Crimson grid star, at center ice from his defense position. After watching him carry the puck several times yesterday one would soon agree that it was an excellent move. Although not fast, he can carry a puck and is able to crash through opposing defensemen by sheer power. Kevorkian will center the third line of Pete Stone and Fred de Rham as wings, Stone being moved from his center-ice position to a flank post.

Jameson at Defense

Win Jameson, who started off the season as wing on the second line, is now on the defense where he will team with Russ Allen. This move is a strategic one, for Jameson is fast and can carry a puck, thus giving Harvard some clever offensive defensemen, Allen, Capt. Traff Hicks, and Gene Emerson, all regular defensemen, can rush with the puck with a considerable degree of ability. With this set-up Harvard should be able to get the jump much faster than in the past.

Of course, there is a shadow of doubt whether Coach Stubbs will attempt to use these new combinations when the University of Montreal and McGill are met. These new combinations are still new to each other and need more work together before they can be expected to perform efficiently. Then again, this drastic shake-up, especially so near two big games, may be Coach Stubbs' method in waking the team up.

Hockey Notes . . What's in store for the Crimson next Saturday night was brought strongly to Coach Stubb's attention this morning when he read the results of the McGill-Montreal game at Rye, N. Y. The McGill team, paced by the flashy Paul Pidcock, trounced Montreal, 15 to 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Goal Coach Skeets Canterbury still sticks to his early season opinion that Vin Freedley, sophomore net minder, is one of the quickest to diagnose a play he has seen for some time.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gene Emerson received a bruising bump in yesterday's practice and was forced to leave the ice. It is expected he will be ready for Montreal on Thursday. Gene is a hard worker and would be sorely missed on the Harvard defense.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard should have little trouble with the University of Montreal Thursday night. The Canadian six has lost two league games, the first to McGill, and then Princeton beat them, 3 to 2.

Karel Kozeluh Advocates Open Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Karel Kozeluh, the Czechoslovakian tennis pro and present open champion, who once coached the American Davis Cup team, is back in the United States with decided ideas on the game and its players.

The European veteran, who has won a hatful of titles, will coach in Florida this winter and defend his open title in April. He returned from Europe and a visit home last week. He has played with all the greats from Bill Tilden to Don Budge and he goes out on a limb with everyone else in praise of Budge—as an amateur.

"No amateur could beat Budge last year," he said. "Von Cramm comes close and in another year Bobby Riggs, maybe. But beat him now, no. I do not know whether he will turn pro or not. Myself, I think it is foolish he does not, but that is my view. A nice boy, Donny. Maybe he thinks it best to be amateur."

The Czech is sure that young Bobby Riggs, ranked No. 2 nationally, would be able to carry on capably if Budge turned pro.

"Riggs is marvelous. Very strong and still getting better. He is a kid, and of course, he doesn't pace himself. You see him against Von Cramm? An older player would have won. But Riggs, he burns himself out. Wait until next year."

Kozeluh wants a real open tennis tournament in which the world's top flight amateurs and pros would meet as they do in golf to crown what he calls "the real champion."

"It would be the best tennis and it would be good for the game. It is only reasonable now that there are so many good professionals the public would be anxious to see the best tennis.

"There would be Budge with Vines and Perry playing against him and the others. Budge would still be able to defend the Davis Cup next year after such a tourpament if the U. S. L. T. A. would let him. He would not be a pro. Is an amateur golfer a pro for playing in an open tournament? It is foolish.

"So maybe some day we will have a real tournament."

Huskies Resume Hockey Tonight At Providence Against Brown

Herbert W. Gallagher
Northeastern Hockey Coach

Idle since mid-December, Northeastern's hockey forces will resume activities tonight when Coach Herb Gallagher takes his team to Providence, R. I. for a game with Brown's fast improving sextet.

The Huskies started the season off none too well against M. I. T. in a New England College Conference League contest which saw the Engineers come up with a 7-to-3 verdict. Gallagher has a group of willing boys on this year's team, but none has been able to fill the spot left open by Johnny Bialeck, captain of last year's six and one of the East's leading scorers.

In tonight's game Northeastern will present a changed line-up from that which opened against M. I. T. Howie Milner, 210-pound sophomore from Newton, has been brought back from his right wing to defense, where he is expected to start, and Johnny Chipman of South Weymouth has been moved up from the fourth line to the starting wing post.

Johnny Byrne and Curt Ganong, both Arlington boys, will team with Chipman on the forward line, while another Arlington lad, Howie Sessler, will be at defense. Capt. Karol "King" Krystyan will guard the Husky net.

Gallagher's new second line comprises Johnny Metherall centering for Bob "Red" Fielding and Ray Johnson. The third wave is made up of Sophomores Gerry Bracken of Watertown, John Eckert of Wakefield, and Sonny Yetten of Waltham.

For the first time in history Brown kept in shape over the Christmas recess by competing in the intercollegiate round-robin at Rye, N. Y., so Coach Tom Taylor has his team at their best early season condition in many years.

Brown will start five veterans in front of sophomore goalie Al Curtis, a native of Weston who prepared at Somerville High School. Capt. Don Eccleston and Bill White will be at defense for Brown with Foster Davis, Mupnroe Fagan, and Dan Hicks on the forward line.

This will be the fourteenth hockey meeting between the two colleges, with Brown showing an 11-to-2 advantage. The two Northeastern victories came when Gallagher was wearing the Red and Black.

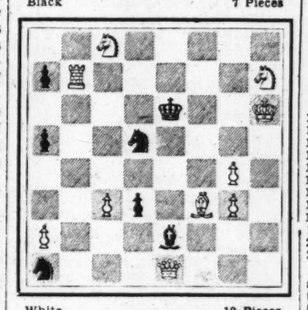
Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 4, 1938

Problem No. 1999
By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces

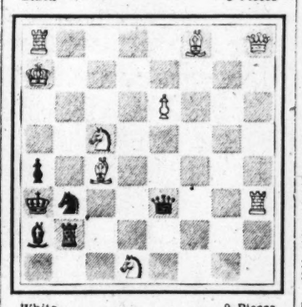


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Second prize, Aftonbladet, 1907. A difficult block problem.)

Problem No. 2000
Specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor
By F. Gamage

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Mr. Gamage honors this column with one of his previously unpublished efforts. As those who have followed the series of problems by American composers will recall, Mr. Gamage was a frequent tourney-winner many years ago.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1997 1. B-B8 R-Q8ch
No. 1998. 1. B-B3, 2. Kt-Q7ch 1. ——, 2 Kt-Kt4ch R-K..t8
1. ——, 2 Q-Q3ch K-Q3
1 ——, 2 Q-Kt8ch other

End-Game No. 298. White wins: 1 Q-B6, R-KKt; 2 BxBch, RxB; 3 BxP, and wins.

End-Game No. 390

Black 14 Pieces

White 15 Pieces

Black to play and win
(From a Class A tournament game in Leningrad, 1937: Sokor vs. Volck. Black forced White's resignation in six moves.)

Notes

The Harvard chess team triumphed in the annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth league championship without the loss of a single game. As usual, the event was held at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City, just before Christmas.

This year, the number of players per team, in the New York Metropolitan League team championship, has been raised from 10 to 16.

Definite word has been received that Reshevsky will return to this country to defend the national title won in New York two years ago. Fine, another wandering chess master, may not return to take part. He was recently married to a Dutch girl and has been making his headquarters in Amsterdam. During the world championship match just concluded he acted as Dr. Euwe's second. Both of these players are at the moment competing in the annual Hastings Christmas tournament.

Alekhine gradually outplayed Euwe in the twenty-fourth game, winning a pawn in the mid-game, after steady pressure in the center.

Twenty-fourth Game
Tarrasch Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 BxRP	P-B4
2 P-B4	P-K3	23 R-B5	P-KKt3
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 B-Kt8ch	K-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	25 KR-QB	R-K2ch
5 PxQP	KtxP	26 K-B2	B-B3
6 P-KKt3	PxP	27 B-Q5	R(Kt)-K
7 KtxKt	QxKt	28 R-K	BxB
8 QxP	QxQ	29 RxB	P-KKt4
9 KtxQ	B-Kt5ch	30 R-Q6ch	K-K3(b)
10 B-Q2	BxBch	31 R(K)-Q	P-Kt5
11 KxB	K-K2	32 R(Q)-Q5ch	K-K5
12 B-Kt2	R-Q	33 R-Q4ch	K-K4
13 K-K3	Kt-R3	34 K-K3	R-K3
14 QR-QB	R-QKt	35 R(Q4)-Q5ch	
15 P-QR3	B-Q2		K-B3ch
16 P-B4	P-B3	36 K-B4	K-Kt3
17 B-K4	B-K	37 RxRch	RxR
18 P-QKt4(a)	R-Q2	38 R-K5	R-R3
19 P-B5	Kt-B2	39 RxP	RxP
20 PxP	KtxP	40 R-QKt5	P-Kt3
21 KtxKt	KxKt	41 KxP	Resigns

(a) Black is never quite able to equalize and now finds himself so busy that he loses the RP, which earlier he might have defended at the cost of positional weakness.
(b) Ill advised. White would have had a harder time of it if Black had been less ambitious, or desperate.

Another exciting draw from the recent world championship match:

Twentieth Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 BxKt	QxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 RxRch	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 R-B	R-Q7
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	25 Q-Kt3	Q-Rt4
5 PxP	QxP	26 P-QR3	P-Kt3
6 P-K3	P-B4	27 P-KR4	P-K3(b)
7 B-Q2	BxKt	28 BxP	Q-R4
8 PxB	Castles	29 Q-B3	Q-K7
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	30 Q-B6	BxP
10 P-B4	Q-Q3	31 BxP	R-Q8ch
11 PxP(a)	QxBP	32 RxR	QxRch
12 R-QKt	P-K4	33 K-R2	PxB
13 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	34 QxPch	K-B
14 Kt-K4	KtxKt	35 QxPch	K-Kt
15 QxKt	R-Q	36 Q-Kt6ch	K-B
16 R-Kt5	Q-K2	37 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
17 B-K2	P-QKt3	38 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
18 B-KB3	B-Kt2	39 Q-B4ch	B-B2
19 Q-B2	QR-B	40 Q-Kt8ch	K-Kt2
20 Castles	B-R3	41 QxRP	Drawn(c)
21 R-Q5	Kt-Kt5		

(a) This indicates Alekhine's state of mind. This leaves him with an isolated BP but he favors the practical chances now offered.
(b) Euwe indulges in a little combination play, but to no avail.
(c) Adjourned, but not continued since Alekhine and Euwe apparently agreed a draw the logical outcome.

Drillon Eludes Fellow Scorers In Hockey Race

MONTREAL, Jan. 4 (AP)—Just when his pursuers start to close in on him, Gordie Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs "turns on the heat" and keeps well in the lead of the National Hockey League scoring race.

Drillon boosted his point total from 20 to 24 in the past week and retained the circuit leadership with 11 goals and 13 assists over Harvey Jackson and Sylvanus Apps, teammates, and Cecil Dillon, of the New York Rangers. Each of the three has 19 points, a two-point increase over their individual totals of a week ago.

Dave Schriner, wingman for the New York Americans, took over the lead in actual goals after being tied with George Mantha of the Montreal Canadiens in the figures a week ago. He has 12, one more than Drillon and Mantha. Drillon is top man in assists with 13.

Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons still is the circuit's head man in penalties. He has 45 minutes on the penalty bench, four more than another Maroon, Baldy Northcott. The leading scorers:

Player, club	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	11	13	24
H. Jackson, Toronto	10	9	19
Apps, Toronto	7	12	19
Dillon, Rangers	9	10	19
Schriner, Americans	12	5	17
Mantha, Canadiens	11	6	17
Blake, Canadiens	10	7	17
Stewart, Americans	9	8	17
Lorrain, Canadiens	7	10	17
Barry, Detroit	7	9	16
Patrick, Rangers	7	9	16
Thompson, Chicago	7	9	16
Thoms, Toronto	7	9	16
Gagnon, Canadiens	4	12	16
Conacher, Toronto	7	8	15
Horner, Toronto	3	11	14
Romnes, Chicago	7	7	14
Cowley, Boston	6	8	14
Wiseman, Americans	9	4	13
Haynes, Canadiens	5	8	13
Chapman, Americans	1	12	13
N. Colville, Rangers	8	5	13
Sands, Boston	8	5	13
C. Smith, Rangers	5	8	13

N. E. College Results

Hockey
New Hampshire 5, Melville Bruins 4.

Basketball
Wayne 66, Boston University 51.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	2	5	45	37	28
Rangers	10	2	7	50	33	22
Chicago	6	3	10	34	45	15
Detroit	3	3	14	30	60	9
Canadian Division						
Toronto	10	5	4	66	45	25
Americans	10	2	8	42	35	22
Canadiens	9	6	5	54	47	22
Maroons	6	1	13	29	48	13

Games Tonight
Toronto at Boston.
Detroit at Canadiens.
Americans at Rangers.

Babe Didrikson Enters

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mildred Babe Didrikson today entered the $5000 Los Angeles golf open, which starts Friday at the city's Griffith Park links. Deadline for entries was noon, with 350 names expected by the sponsors. There will be no qualifying round. Harry Cooper, warming up to defend his open title, shot a 68 at Lakeside in North Hollywood yesterday.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Peter Knows His Europe, and Not Merely From School Books

Thanks to School Journeys He and Other English Boys and Girls Experience Educational Travel

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eight hundred small boys are standing on the tip-toe of excitement. They are to sail North next July—sail up into the Arctic Circle where no small boys of their kind have ever been before. Their ship is to be a troop ship. They are to see things unbelievable, to have unbelievable adventures. Peter told me about it, and he ought to be well informed, since he is destined to be one of the eight hundred.

I did not know Peter very well until recently, having actually seen him only once during the summer holidays, on which occasion I had learned vaguely that he had "been abroad." It was not until we were thrown together the other day—his aunt having brought him with her while she "did" my apartment—that I began to grasp what a traveler he was.

He searched along my shelves for an atlas and, leaning over the table at my side, pointed out a number of things, a small grubby finger tracing a line which ran from London to Hull, and from Hull on and on into the regions of a North mysterious and remote.

Supplement To His Study

Peter, his aunt informed me from the next room where she plied her duster, was going off again with the School Journey Association, and he could think of nothing else. She supposed it was natural. She would have been the same had such things been done when she was at school, but they were not. When she was at school, she had learned about French people, though as to where France was, she had never had the faintest idea. But Peter had actually been to France.

Peter nodded, looking up from the map of the Arctic Circle. He had been to Paris, last Easter twelvemonths, with 440 other boys—and girls too on this occasion. The trip had cost each of them £4 10s. and for this sum they had crossed a bumpy Channel and had ridden in super de-luxe motor coaches through the city to their hotels where they had stayed for the better part of a week. They had seen churches—lots of them—and cafés on the boulevards, they had explored museums and art galleries, had driven out to Versailles and to Fontainebleau and, most amusing of all, had actually had tea at the Cité Universitaire—Peter found the words trying, but he mastered them with amazing exactness—with the children of Paris lycées.

"They couldn't talk English," he said, "but we got on fine!"

Golden Travelers Of the Road

I know something about School Journeys, and once had tried to trace them back to those medieval times when boy students wandered over Europe in the golden age of the road. But the effort had not been very successful. There came a gap between the sixteenth century and the eighteenth, and I could not bridge it. It was, I discovered, not until, in the eighteenth century, Germany developed a desire to wander, and the names of Campé and Bahrd, of Salzmann, Meiretto, Bender and the rest became famous as the promoters of those long tramps taken by young Germans through the heart of their country, that the habit of School Journeys began in earnest.

After that, France followed with L'Organisation des Caravenes Scolaires in the 1870's, and England came in third, through the pioneer work of Joseph Cowham, Master of Method in the Westminster Training College. Joseph Cowham organized day "journeys," complete with maps and diagrams, for the practical study of geography, between 1879 and 1900, and was joined eventually by a young enthusiast, by the name of G. G. Lewis—"GG" as he was familiarly called—who, on being appointed assistant teacher at a school in Peckham, London, carried his ideas there and took out the first "journey" from an elementary school.

Uncomfortable Experiment

That was in 1896, and the "journey" went its way to Malvern where, in a room over a stable, the score of boys who participated in it slept three to a bed by nig and hunted fossils by day—carrying through an experiment which everyone agreed was exceedingly uncomfortable.

But the spirit of adventure had been roused. "GG," who alone might never have started out again, was joined by men who, with long vision, saw that the thing which had been launched contained within it the elements of one of the most rousing educational movements of the time. H. Longhurst, H. E. Turner, H. W. Barter, coming to be known as the Peckham Pioneers, put out the idea that the child who learns facts in a classroom is robbed of the joy of education, since classroom learning is too often a matter of facts assimilated for their own sake, instead of facts gleaned in the pursuit of some alluring goal to which the child reaches out by very reason of his adventurous youngness.

Important Steps Made

The child, said the Peckham Pioneers, should be given by way of education, not dry bones, but that reasonable preparation for life which is more necessary in an age of materialism and doubtful values than anything else.

And so affairs opened up. Little by little, those who administered schools and those who taught in them—especially those who taught in them—began to assimilate the reasoning of Peckham and to act as Peckham acted. They spread their plans, persuaded railway companies to issue special tickets to parties—today, a teacher with eight scholars can travel anywhere in Great Britain and back again for the price of half the single fare. They approached hotel keepers, interested the authorities of museums and art galleries, found their way into the hearts of the custodians of historic buildings, and, most important of all, reasoned the Board of Education into allowing them to journey in school time instead of only during the holidays.

And matters were exceedingly educational. The children did all, or nearly all, the preparation themselves—writing to Town Clerks for local information, making notes, drawing maps, comparing hotel tariffs, looking up trains. A School Journey was something more than a mere pleasure outing.

And then there came the question of carrying the expeditions beyond the boundaries of Great Britain. The phrase "international relationships" had crept into everyday use and was having its repercussions within the schools. What better for "international relationships" than the contact of young people? And once more, plans spread.

Through Actual Experience

There had, of course, been School Journeys to foreign parts before. One went from a London school to Switzerland as early as 1888. But it was not until the 1930's that continental travel began to assume serious proportions.

Since then—during the past six years or so—British children, both boys and girls, have wandered about Europe, going in parties not only to Belgium and France and Germany, but penetrating further, to southern Italy, to Czechoslovakia, to Finland, to Russia, starting friendships, setting up on their own account a network of letter and photograph exchanges which go on from year to year, removing mental reserves and barriers, making foreigners feel less foreign, learning through practical experience how "like" the children of the nations are.

Urge From Within

To the British School Journey there is nothing strictly comparable on the Continent. Continental countries are not a little astonished to discover that so vast an organization is unsupported by financial aid from Government. While local education authorities merely "may" make grants, no compulsion is placed upon them. Possibly, though, it is in this very state of affairs that strength lies. The urge to friendly voyaging comes, in Great Britain, from within the schools themselves; it is not imposed upon them from above. There is no official bureau to spoil the gay adventure, and even in the raising of funds there is something of delight.

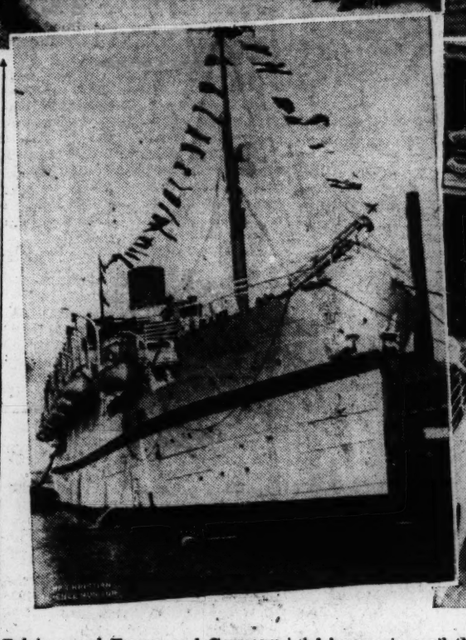
The School Journey Association is always in need of funds, of support of one kind or another. At the moment, it is striving to find the wherewithal to open a hostel in London to which it may invite the young people of Europe who have shown friendliness to British children abroad. They will find it, of course, though the moment suggests the question "Where?" But the venture is so right. . . .

Peter's finger was still hovering over the port of Hull, and moving in imaginary travels to the North. He was going in a troop ship next July, right up to the Arctic Circle. He was going to sleep between decks in a hammock, like a trooper. Eight hundred boys were going with him.

"It'll keep them out of mischief," said Peter's aunt from the next room. "Children want something like that to stop them getting into trouble. I'm all for it, I'm sure."

Peter looked up at me sideways, and smiled.

Phyllis Lovell



Peter and Hundreds of Other Modern English Boys and Girls Are Experienced European Travelers, for Through the School Journeys Association They Are Enabled to Add Actual Trips in Other Lands to Their Study and Reading. Upper Row, Left—Making Friends in a "Foreign" Country. Right—A Trip Up a Norwegian Fjord. Lower Row, Left—The S. S. Nevasa, the Boys' Troopship, Docked at Copenhagen. Right—Boys Going Ashore From Their Troopship

The Period or Full Stop

Period Says, "Stop." Colon Says, "Look." And the Dash

Punctuation for Everybody—5

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since there is probably less uncertainty in the minds of most of us about the period than about the other points, a few comments will suffice.

We know that the period shows finality and completeness; that every sentence that is not a question or an exclamation requires a period.

It should be stated, perhaps, that "every sentence" includes every single word or phrase that is an implied sentence, such as *Yes, No,* in answer to questions.

Will you go? Yes.

In using the necessary period after an abbreviation, note that it should be followed by any other point required by its position in the sentence, except another period.

He was born about 350, B. C.; he lived in Athens, Greece.

It was written by Edwin C. Woolley, Ph. D.

The Forward-Looking Colon

The colon is the sign that tells us to watch for what is coming.

It should be used after a verb of *saying* introducing a quotation consisting of one or more paragraphs.

In commenting on the prevailing tendency to judge hastily without due consideration of facts, the author says: (Quotation begins new paragraph.)

The colon is used also to introduce a quotation that is not a separate paragraph if that quotation is somewhat formal.

The announcer said: "This program is brought to you by the makers of ——."

The colon is used before an enumeration or list.

It contains the following ingredients: butter, eggs, cheese, mustard, salt, paprika.

Sometimes the colon is used in a sentence consisting of two independent word groups, of which the first looks forward to the second.

This is the cause of her happy excitement: she has received the long-desired promotion.

The colon should be used after the salutation in business letters. In social correspondence the comma is preferred.

Dear Sir:
My dear Irene,

So often has the practice of overworking the dash been censured that there is a tendency to think of it as not having a rightful place in the Point family. But it has indeed, and it is an interesting and expressive member when used reasonably.

Much can be learned about its functions by observing how skilled writers use it. It appears most frequently in the informal, conversational type of writing. Open a volume of Lamb's essays at random, and you will find the dash, as employed by this master of its effective use, contributing not a little to the delightfully intimate, confidential tone of the writer.

The few directions that follow will give you some ideas about it and what it can do for you. You may use the dash:

To indicate an abrupt break which leaves the sentence unfinished.

"There is Allen with his sister Mrs.— what is her name, anyway?"

Before and after a parenthetical expression to set it off more sharply than would be possible with commas

"It is pleasant to hear him discourse of patience—extolling it as the truest wisdom—and to see him during the last seven minutes that his dinner is getting ready."

For Final Emphasis

To set off and emphasize a final word or word group that gives an unexpected or humorous turn to the sentence.

He asked for his father's forgiveness—and another check.

To set off a concluding word or word group that is added as an afterthought or as a summary of what precedes.

"To live simply, to walk humbly, to labor earnestly,—these are the duties of a Christian."

"But how about the comma before the dash?" you are probably asking. "Just when is it in order?"

Only when there would be a comma if there were no dash. In such cases use the comma before both dashes if there happen to be two. Note the following:

Whenever the doorbell rang, Wiggy barked furiously.

Whenever the doorbell rang, —and it rang frequently,—Wiggy barked furiously.

However,—and this simplifies the matter,—there is a growing tendency, noted by at least one trustworthy authority, to discard these commas.

The sixth article in this series of seven will run next Tuesday and deal with quotations.

There Are Really No 'Foreigners'

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Already I feel I have many friends in thought." This is an idea voiced by our first speaker today, in writing to the Round Table, and we hope that you all feel this way, too. Among regular attendants of these meetings, no introductions should be necessary. And as "Peter," in our leading article today, has proved: There are really no "foreign" countries and peoples.—Chairman.

A Friendly People

Northumberland, England

Dear Friends:

What a joy it is to me to turn every week to the Youth Round Table and read so many interesting letters. I notice how internationally minded the majority of them are, and although this is the first time I have written, I already feel I have many friends in thought.

One letter in particular attracted my attention some little time ago. It was from Germany (the only one I have noticed from that country) and I was very glad to read a reversal of some of the popular impressions prevalent about that country.

Last year I spent my holiday walking in the Rhineland and Southern Black Forest, and this year in the Bavarian Highlands. On both occasions I was impressed by the efficient and constructive work so obviously being done in the new Germany, and the love and kindness reflected on our party by the German people made the holiday a real joy, and created on our part a very warm affection for and admiration of this wonderful country and its charming, friendly people.

I am a member of the International Friendship League which is growing rapidly in this part of the world. Its object is to promote friendship between the young people of all countries, by studying the various conditions obtaining, by correspondence, and by entertaining our friends from other lands during the holidays.

I wonder if we young people of today realize what wonderful opportunities are ours of healing the prejudice and fear which seem to be spread by so many of our daily newspapers.

After all, each nation is made up of many individuals, therefore the foundation of this wider sense of love and understanding must ever rest with each individual, until the whole is leavened.

I appreciate the splendid way in which the Monitor gives us such impartial viewpoints of international affairs, and I do thank the many writers to the Youth Round Table for their friendly and constructive contributions. (Miss) D. W. S.

Glad You Came

New York

Dear Chairman:

For ever so long I have been casting glances toward this column but somehow I've never had the courage to join—even if only to voice my approval of the splendid work you are doing. However, I can no longer refrain from voicing my appreciation (especially since you are so kindly inviting newcomers—even to the extent of offering us a "seat" at the speakers' table). I think it is such a splendid idea having young people from everywhere "come together" once a week and exchange ideas. I, for one, have found this column to be one of the most interesting, as well as inspiring, portions of our Monitor.

The thing which impresses me most about the Round Tablers is the fact that they don't limit their friendships to those of their own particular country, but are willing and anxious to extend their friendliness across the globe in the spirit of brotherly love. (Miss) E. M. S.

The Viking's Return

Massachusetts

Dear Editor and Round Tablers:

This past summer the trip of my dreams was realized, the trip to my native country, Norway. Here are a few excerpts from my journal of my trip:

"Oh, to think that I was to walk on Norwegian soil for the first time since I was a little child. A great thrill rose in my heart as we walked down the gangplank! I was greatly impressed with the life and activity in Bergen. The old German dock was one of the most picturesque places I had ever seen, with vari-colored fishing boats coming and going. I loved it. Such a life of adventure, a continuous toil with the sea in order to maintain food for existence. But were they not descendants of the courageous Vikings? Being filled with the Viking spirit myself I just inhaled the very atmosphere of the place and longed to sail the northern seas to some strange fishing ground. . . .

"A very exciting ride was the trip to Flolen Mountain with the funicular railway. It went almost perpendicularly up the side of the mountain. Gorgeous wild flowers grew near the sides of the track and stately fir trees pointed upward toward the bright blue sky. And here was the beautiful lyngen dreaming mistily in the golden sunshine. When we reached the top we stood in silence at the breathtaking view that lay before us. Here was the whole city of Bergen at our feet and up yonder in a golden haze lay some of the fjords. We gazed with awe at the tremendous beauty. . . .

"In Risør one day my cousins and I walked along the winding road that skirted the shore line. The air was filled with the romance of the sea! Waves broke into cauldrons of pearl-tinted foam as they rolled lazily over the huge rocks. It was the everlasting, solemn and rhythmic song of the sea." . . .

Most of my traveling has been done through books and I find it a very fascinating way of "seeing" the various countries of the world, "living" with the different peoples, and studying their characters and customs. It creates a sense of sympathetic understanding for the various races and tends to unite them in one bond of friendship.

(Miss) A. J.

Participating Spectators

Washington

Dear Friends of the Round Table:

In view of the persistent troubles between laborers and employers, one wonders if a better concept of capital and labor is not needed. The common view seems to be that there is a struggle between two classes—capital and labor. The general public is supposed to be merely a spectator to the struggle.

One dictionary defines capital as "stock in trade;—that part of wealth—available for—future production;" and capitalism as "its possession, especially its concentration in the hands of a few." Labor is defined as "toil—physical or mental." With these definitions in thought, it appears doubtful if any one individual is 100 per cent capitalist or laborer. Labor is service and the laborer may be defined as one who has no commodity for sale but personal service. The moment the laborer takes a ride in a street car or buys an article of clothing he has become a capitalist to that extent. When a financier studies his problems and governs his business accordingly, he is to that extent a laborer.

Many financiers give more hours to their business than some laborers. It may be taken for granted that the line between a capitalist and a laborer is an entirely arbitrary one—like the equator—which may be crossed without the individual's becoming conscious of the passage. A capitalist who never worked either mentally or physically would be merely a drone, while a laborer who never purchased anything would be a pauper; both conditions leaving out the main question, the adjustment of employer and employee.

If capital and labor are not separable except in words, is it not foolish to consider humanity as divided into classes? Also it is certain that whatever harms capital must harm labor and vice versa. After all, capital and labor are different forms of service. The merchant selling his goods is doing a necessary service and his clerk in selling his time and labor in handling the goods is doing the same. The analogy extends generally to all forms of business. The question then is not one of clashing classes, but of learning how intelligently to control necessary human services. Neither fascism nor communism has solved the difficulty; for delegating thought and control to another will not solve individual problems. Industrial peace equally with national peace depends upon the peacefulness of the individual. The present system in most common use—called capitalistic—has many faults, but are they not in the control rather than the system? A moment's thought will convince one that honesty, integrity, kindness, and justice, will remove all the difficulties we seem to have in the industrial realm. In other words, God-like qualities alone can remove the ills of mistaken thinking and acting. After all, the Golden Rule in business is the only possible answer.

(Mr.) P. L. W.

As we experience more and do better thinking, we are, I believe, likely to learn that people cannot be pigeonholed, that individuals cannot be arbitrarily classified. Such a knowledge helps us to become more tolerant, less swift to draw sharp lines against others, and more ready to listen further before forming personal judgments. This sort of growth mellows us, and enables us to be of greater help in solving the world's problems. People speak of "hasty youth"; but it need not be a quality of youth to be hasty and sharp in judgment. Youth can be mellow and generous and tolerant, full of understanding, and ready to listen further. In fact, doesn't this seem a natural and right way for the youth of today to be?

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Stipends Aid Soviet Students

As Commissariat Schools Recruit State Personnel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

That "one vast syndicate"—the Soviet state—has been putting in order the higher schools which train personnel to serve the "syndicate." This is being done not only by placing all students upon a strict competitive basis, but also by expanding the system of "stipends."

The Commissariat of Education has given the Monitor correspondent a comprehensive picture of the "stipend" system. Every higher school in Soviet Russia is now under one or another state commissariat. Each commissariat assigns to its schools from state budgets a certain sum each year to be given students as "stipends," or salaries while in training.

At Least 70 Per Cent

At least 70 per cent of the students in higher schools are now supported wholly or in part by stipends. Every school gives stipends to at least 60 per cent of its students, and some to 100 per cent. The commissariats concerned fix minimum and maximum stipends, to be granted on the basis of competitive showings, but directors are authorized to assign stipends within the limits thus fixed.

The higher schools accept only graduates of middle, or ten-year schools. Those rated as "Excellent" are admitted first, and the remaining vacancies are filled by competitive examinations. All those who are accepted agree to serve at least three years wherever they are assigned by the commissariats concerned.

The higher schools are designed to train executive personnel needed by the various commissariats. Industrial, agricultural and trade commissariats train specialists and executives for their particular work. Law schools come under the Commissariat of Justice. The Commissariat of Education operates normal schools and certain universities and professional schools. The Academy of Sciences has its own natural scientific institutes, while the Arts Committee of the Council of People's Commissars operates music conservatories and art schools.

Parents' Income Taken Into Account

All of these schools grant stipends to a majority of the students. All other things being equal, the best students receive the largest stipends while those at the bottom of the class receive none. The schools for national minorities, however, grant stipends to all students without exception. The income of parents also is taken into account; if two students with equal scholastic standing apply for a stipend, it is given to the one whose parents' income is less. However, stipends are not given to needy students unless they have the requisite standing.

The most popular schools, as a rule, grant fewer stipends than others. The engineering schools of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry, for example, are very popular, and receive more qualified applicants than they need. These schools therefore give stipends to only 60 per cent of the students. In normal and certain professional schools, which are considered of great "state importance" and where applicants are fewer, stipends are granted to 90 per cent of the students.

Minimum stipends are generally estimated to cover bare living expenses. For this reason, they are higher in some schools than in others where expenses are higher. For example, technical universities generally pay higher stipends than normal schools, and university students in general receive 30 to 40 rubles per month more than students in specialized schools and institutes.

To Provide Personnel For State Machine

This system, which has been thoroughly reorganized during the past year, is now geared so as to provide the best qualified personnel for the vast state machine. The state provides compulsory primary education to all children, and middle school, or ten-year, education to about 50 per cent of primary school graduates. While tuition is free in middle schools, parents are expected to support their children during this period, and no stipends are granted.

In higher schools, however, the Soviet state regards all students, in a sense, as its employees, the future executives of its all-inclusive economy. Most of the higher schools are so specialized that the students practically begin their careers when they enter. The majority of them therefore are given "stipends" as a form of salary during training. Those who fail to "make good" fall by the wayside, while exceptional students receive higher stipends each year and in their senior year already are making fairly good salaries.

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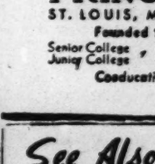

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See Also
Education Page for advertising of schools, Saturday's

Business and Industry

Big Banks Reveal Deposits and Loan Decline; Rise in Cash

Commerce and Finance

Output of Steel In 1937 Is Third Biggest on Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Steel ingot production in 1937 was estimated by Iron Age at 49,000,000 tons of open hearth and bessemer, largest in the history of the industry with the exception of 1928 and 1929.

In its annual review number the publication stated the inclusion of electric and crucible steels would "probably bring the total to 52,250,000 tons." Steel ingot production in 1928 was 49,865,185 tons and in 1929 was 54,312,279 tons.

Other statistics enumerated by the review included:

Lake Superior iron ore shipments by water totaling 62,598,836 tons, were exceeded in only two previous years, 1929 with 65,195,595 tons, and 1916, with 64,734,198 tons.

Export trade in iron and steel was the largest since 1920, the total movement, with December estimated, being 3,500,000 tons of which pig iron was the largest item.

The export scrap movement for the year was estimated at around 4,000,000 tons, approximately double that of 1936. Expenditures for steel mill equipment in 1937 were estimated at about $225,000,000.

Discussing the outlook for the industry in 1938 the review said:

"Underlying conditions have changed psychologically but not fundamentally. There is still a latent demand for steel of large proportions. On every hand are indications that the deficiencies created through several lean years have not been satisfied by less than two years of rehabilitation; yet the elements of confidence that are necessary to sound business are found to be lacking as 1938 is ushered in.

"For the short term—the first quarter of the new year at least—the recovery from the drastic decline of the last few months of 1937 is bound to be slow and halting, but the year as a whole may give a fairly good account of itself, though expectations do not point to as good a year as 1937."

Steel Employment Drops Only 6 P. C. During November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of November steel industry employment declined only 6 per cent from the October total although November steel output dropped 37 per cent below the preceding month, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Steel pay rolls, continues the report, in November were 18½ per cent below October, a decline only half as great as the drop in steel output.

A total of 551,000 were employed in iron and steel plants during the month, as against 586,600 in October. The November, 1937, figure was higher than the total of 529,000 employed in November, 1936, although the volume of production was 50 per cent lower.

Pay rolls of the industry for November, 1937, totaled $62,119,000, as against $76,191,000 in October, and $69,288,000 in November of last year.

Between August, 1937, when steel employment reached 603,000, the highest figure in history, and November the number employed has declined only 8½ per cent and monthly payrolls 33 per cent. The tonnage of steel produced, however, fell off 56 per cent between August and November.

Wage-earning employees of the steel industry worked an average of 27.6 hours per week during November, compared with 31.9 hours in October, and 40.7 hours in November, 1936.

Hourly earnings of wage earners averaged 82.1 cents per hour in November, as against 83.1 cents in October and 69.5 cents one year before.

Recommends Change In Rail Debtor Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended that the debtor plan of reorganization for the bankrupt Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company be approved with three major modifications.

The examiner recommended that the commission find the holders of the carrier's common stock had no equity in the reorganized company; that the capital of $69,000,000 proposed be reduced to $65,000,000, and that general mortgage bondholders be given greater participation in the reorganized road.

Milo H. Brinkley, the examiner, said the commission should find that the equity of common stockholders in the property has no value.

The road, which operates in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, with 813 miles of road and 1562 of track, has a total of $23,845,300 of common stock, most of which is owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

It proposed to give one share of new common for every three shares now held.

Boston Stock Exchange Raises Commission Rates

By the Associated Press

The board of governors of the Boston Stock Exchange voted "to conform with the New York Stock Exchange on the raise in customer commission rates." The move is subject to the approval of members of the exchange.

The governors also provided that "notwithstanding the provisions of this article, any member of this exchange or firm registered thereon may in respect of securities traded on this and other exchanges in the United States charge the rates of commission prescribed by such other exchange."

Chemical Industry Continues to Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

All branches of the chemical industry and its related products enjoyed continuous progress during 1937, and prospects for 1938 appear exceptionally good despite recessions during the closing months of 1937, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce.

Estimates of chemical exports for the year, Mr. Concannon said, indicated that total exports of chemicals and allied products in 1937 aggregated close to $178,000,000 in value, which would be 16 per cent greater than in 1936, 23 per cent greater than 1935, and 66 per cent more than in 1933.

South's Industrial Expansion for 1937 Over $1,650,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—During the 12 months of 1937 southern industry expanded to the tune of over $1,650,000,000, a survey by the research department of the Southern States Industrial Council shows.

This new pattern, continues the report, on the South's manufacturing horizon gave permanent employment to 65,735 workers.

Notable among the new manufacturing enterprises was the expansion of the paper and pulp industry, which since 1935 has invested $85,000,000 in southern plants, giving permanent employment to 13,000 additional workers.

The Council cited interesting new industries, such as: the china industry in Georgia; pottery in Alabama; various types of chemical industries scattered throughout the Southeastern States; trailer manufacturing and the manufacture of dairy machinery.

New interest was centered also in branches of the chemical industry including rayon, acetates, fertilizers, and acids. In dairy products, canning and preserving, carbonated beverages, breweries, cotton garment, hosiery and lumber, extensive growth was also noted.

The estimate of workers given employment by expanding industry does not include, the survey showed, those who were employed in the construction of new buildings and other structures, installation of machinery, etc. Inclusion of these "would add several thousand to those who have benefited directly," the report declared.

Rubber Products Output Drastically Cut in Second Half

Production of rubber products in 1937 toppled from record breaking levels in the first half of the year to the lowest levels since October, 1934. As a consequence of the drastic curtailment of rubber activity in the third and fourth quarters output for the year is estimated at a figure slightly below that of 1936.

In the expectation of higher rubber prices, tire manufacturers increased inventories during the late months of 1936 and the early part of 1937. From a high of 27 cents a pound in March, the price of crude rubber fell to 15 cents in December, leaving many makers with extended inventories. With total car registrations up 4 per cent and gasoline sales averaging 10 per cent ahead, a good replacement demand can be expected even though sales to automobile manufacturers will be off. The advances in the tire prices made early in 1937 have been well maintained.

In contrast to raw material costs, wage rates in the industry have remained at previous high levels and will probably continue high even though unemployment is off, due to the recent greatly strengthened position of the unions.

Earnings of the major units within the industry will compare favorably with 1936 but the trend is not encouraging. The crude rubber price situation has shown no evidence of stability and failure of shipments to keep pace with inventories promises further reduction in production during the first part of 1938.

Thom McAn Shoe Stores Reduce Prices of Shoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A reduction in the price of men's shoes from $3.50 to $3.30 was put into effect Jan. 3 by the 673 Thom McAn shoe stores, it was announced by Ward Melville, president of the company.

Simultaneously, the prices of boys' and little men's shoes were dropped from $2.50 and $2 to $2.45 and $1.95, respectively, as also were those for misses and growing girls.

Women's shoes remain priced at $3.50, to which level they were reduced on Sept. 22.

Domestic Consumption Of Apparel Wool Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Wool Top Exchange Service estimates total domestic consumption of apparel wool in November at 25,652,000 pounds, against 27,901,000 in October and 55,937,000 in November, 1936.

For 11 months total is placed at 492,794,000 pounds, against 551,450,000 in similar period of 1936.

J. C. Hormel's Salary $51,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jay C. Hormel, president of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., received aggregate remuneration of $51,000 in the fiscal year ended Oct. 30, 1937, the company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission showed.

Recall to Work Of 6000 Men By Hudson Motor Co.

DETROIT (AP)—A. E. Barit, president of the Hudson Motor Car Co., told a gathering of newsmen that his company will recall 6000 men to work within the "next few weeks," as part of a plan to put "men and money back to work." At the same time he announced the Hudson company will start production this week on a new car "in the lowest price field."

The recalling of 6000 workers, he said, will increase the factory personnel to 12,000 men and add $1,250,000 to the monthly pay roll. He estimated that $11,000,000 will be expended for tools, production materials and other costs.

"It has become increasingly clear to us," Barit said, "that with business slowing down as it has been recently, we were in position to do more than announce a new automobile—we could in a way set the pace in the matter of putting men and money back to work.

"If the automobile industry was able to lead the way out of the depression, it seems reasonable to expect it to do something about leading the way out of the recession.

"While there are confidence inspiring moves of a general nature that can and should be made, there is one specific job for industry—that is to put more men and money to work wherever possible."

Erie R. R. Defaults Bond Interest; May Seek Reorganization

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Erie Railroad defaulted interest on five bond issues and reported it was unable to meet current expenses, leading to the expectation that the road might seek reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws.

On the New York Stock Exchange Erie stock dropped to 3½, off 2⅝, for a new low. Some of the bonds broke more than 17 points.

A statement issued following a directors' meeting said:

"Officers reported inability of the company to meet conditions imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the proposed loan of $6,006,000. Without the proposed loan from the RFC, the cash available to meet interest coupons due Jan. 3, matured bills for materials and supplies, pay rolls and other operating expenses is insufficient."

A condition of the proposed loan to the Erie was that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad guarantee principal and interest. The C. & O., which already controlled the Erie indirectly through the Virginia Transportation Co., last week received ICC approval for taking direct financial control of it as well as of the Nickel Plate (New York, Chicago and St. Louis) Railroad. All three lines are part of the Van Sweringen network.

While Erie's statement was interpreted generally as indicating C. & O. had refused the guaranty, the C. & O. offices here reported there was "no comment."

J. G. Walsh, Erie treasurer, said interest due Monday on the five bond issues totaled $1,849,000. He said $85,000,000 of the defaulted bonds are outstanding in the hands of the public.

The issues on which interest was due were Erie & Jersey R. R., 1st 6s, of '55; Erie 1st consolidated prior lien 4s of '96; Erie consolidated general lien 4s of '96; Genesee River R. R., 1st 6s of '57; New York, Lake Erie & Western Docks and Improvement Co., 1st of 5s of '43.

Canadian Imports From U. S. Expand

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Imports from the United States increased during the first eight months of the 1937-1938 fiscal year to $346,060,460 compared with $251,473,449 for the corresponding period a year ago, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The United States continued to be Canada's largest source of imports. Second came the United Kingdom with $107,193,272 for the period as against $89,567,280 a year ago.

Lumber Production Below New Bookings in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—National lumber production reported for the week ended Dec. 25 was 20 per cent below the preceding week, while shipments and new orders declined only 12 per cent, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association announced.

During the latest week, 541 mills produced 115,891,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 115,763,000 feet, and booked orders for 140,025,000 feet. These figures compare with production for the preceding week of 145,673,000 feet, shipments of 132,059,000 feet and orders for 158,786,000 feet.

Lumber production and shipments in the year 1937 were less than 2 per cent above 1936, the association reported, while new orders were 10 per cent below the 1936 record.

Resigns as Co-Depositary

NEW YORK—The bondholders committee for Republic of Colombia announce the resignation of the New York Trust Company as co-depositary for the committee. This resignation has resulted after a number of conferences between the committee and the New York Trust Company, when it was decided that a potential conflict of interests might arise through the New York Trust Company acting both as co-depositary for the committee and as trustee for one of the Colombian issues represented by the committee, namely the Department of Caldas. The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, formerly co-depositary for the committee is now sole depositary.

Agencies Spend Federal Money Without Due Audit, Is Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Certain New Deal agencies were charged today by the comptroller general's office with deliberately refusing to allow it to check their expenditures as required by law.

The situation was called to the attention of Congress by Acting Comptroller General Richard N. Elliott, who recommended that funds be withheld from the offending establishments.

The Elliott report revived an old feud between President Roosevelt and the comptroller general's office. When Mr. Roosevelt first came into office and was attempting to put emergency measures into effect in a hurry, he found himself hampered by the red tape in the comptroller general's office. When the 15-year term of Comptroller General John R. McCarl was completed a year and a half ago, he went out with a bitter attack on Mr. Roosevelt for his disregard of the comptroller general's duties.

No Appointment Made

The President has appointed no one to fill Mr. McCarl's place. Mr. Elliott has been acting head of the office.

Under the government reorganization plan, recommended to Congress by the President, the major functions of the comptroller general's office would be transferred to the Treasury Department. Mr. Roosevelt was advised by the Brownlow Committee on Administrative Management that "the removal from the Executive of the final authority to determine the uses of appropriations, conditions of employment, the letting of contracts, and the control over administrative decisions, as well as the prescribing of accounting procedures and the vesting of such authority in an officer independent of direct responsibility to the President for his acts is clearly in violation of the constitutional principle of the division of authority between legislative and executive branches of the Government."

Proper Audit Lacking

Mr. Elliott charged six federal agencies specifically with spending millions in government funds "without proper accounting and audit." They included: the Electric Home and Farm Authority, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Virgin Islands Company.

Instead of covering their receipts into the general fund of the Treasury as required by law, these agencies, Mr. Elliott said, "follow a procedure of depositing their receipts and collections with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the official checking (disbursing) accounts of the accountable officer thereof, from which the funds are expended."

The War, Navy and Justice Departments were also criticized for paying transportation claims before they have been passed upon by the general accounting office, thus making it difficult to recover any money which a post audit shows was not due.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Codliver Oil—Stocks of codliver oil in Norway declined in September to the lowest point in 20 years and one large exporter secured an option on one half of the total quantity available. A total of 251,795 gallons of codliver oil were shipped to the United States during the month, compared with 145,231 gallons in the like month of 1936. Shipments of poultry oils dropped from 242,190 gallons to 132,245 gallons and industrial oils rose from 138,768 to 152,769 gallons.

* * *

Norwegian Steel Trade—Norway in the first 10 months of 1937 offered a growing market for iron and steel products of American manufacture. Shipments from the United States to that country during that period amounted to 7758 gross tons in comparison with only 1218 tons in the like period of 1936. Exports from the United States to Norway in 1937 have been chiefly black and galvanized wire, black and galvanized steel wire, black and galvanized steel sheets and steel ship materials.

* * *

Swedish Shipping—Important Swedish shipping interests, owning 35 passenger and cargo vessels, recently announced the formation of an oil purchasing company which will buy and store all fuel oils used by the operating vessels. The new company, which will be known as the Brostrom combine, will have a capital stock of about $600,000, will construct an oil depot at Goteborg very shortly with a capacity of 16,000 metric tons.

* * *

Swedish Ore Exports—Sweden's largest iron ore exporter reported that its November shipments amounted to 1,062,000 metric tons and represented the highest November figure ever reached. Exports of iron ore by this firm during October, 1937, totaled 987,000 metric tons and in November, 1936, the figure was 806,000 metric tons. During the first 11 months of 1937, exports of iron ore by this firm totaled 10,995,000 metric tons, compared with 8,761,000 metric tons exported in the like period of 1936.

* * *

Swedish Apartment Houses—An apartment with cellars capable of withstanding the shock of aerial bombs of from 600 to 1000 pounds and which is equipped with bomb-proof and gas-proof compartments in which there will be located special gas locks, bathing facilities and storerooms, is to be constructed in Goteborg, Sweden, by the Goteborg Savings Bank. The new building will be six stories high and will contain 39 apartment units and space for banking rooms and stores.

* * *

Tourists in Denmark—Approximately 277,860 tourists registered at hotels in Denmark during the first nine months of 1937, compared with 263,940 recorded in the like period of 1936. The increase was accounted for primarily by foreign tourists, of which a total of 123,904 called at Danish hotels during the first nine months of this year against 115,289 during the like months of 1936. A total of 10,539 American tourists visited Danish hotels during the first nine months of 1937, compared with 9436 in the like period of 1936. Swedish visitors, who ranked first in number, increased from 49,626 last year to 53,388 in 1937.

* * *

Danish Agreement—A barter agreement has been concluded between the Government of Denmark and the Burgos Government of Spain under the terms of which Denmark will exchange codfish for Spanish oranges, tomatoes and wine to the extent of about $223,000.

* * *

Danish Import Law—The Danish Parliament has put into effect a law revising the present import restriction system releasing from the import permit requirement a number of products of interest to American exporters. This law expands the list of products for which no import permits are required and increases the authority for government control over commerce, industry and finance.

* * *

Netherland Foreign Trade—Exports from the Netherlands during the first 10 months of the current year were valued at about $523,600,000, an increase of 61.6 per cent over the like period of 1936. Netherland import trade during the first 10 months was valued at about $711,700,000 and reflected a gain of 61.3 per cent over imports during the like 10 months of last year. It was explained, however, that a part of the increase in the value of Netherlands foreign trade was due to the effect of the currency change caused by the abandonment of the gold standard by that country in September, 1936.

* * *

Netherland Copper Sales—Old copper coins of the Netherland Indies which are being gradually withdrawn from circulation will be shipped to the Netherlands for sale to foreign buyers as old copper. The copper coins, which have been in use in the Indies, will be replaced by bronze coins of the same denominations. It is reported that no less than 720,000,000 old copper coins will eventually be withdrawn from circulation. The bronze for the new coins will be obtained from Switzerland.

World Lead Output Rises In November; U. S. Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of lead in November totaled 172,180 tons, compared with 166,146 tons in October; an increase of 6,034 tons, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Output in the United States, however, decreased to 42,892 tons in November from 45,112 in October.

Zinc production by all world sources in November was 157,887 tons, against 162,066 in October, with the United States output 49,336 tons and 52,645, respectively.

Beet Sugar Deliveries Off Sharply From Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Deliveries of beet sugar in the United States in November totaled 1,401,839 bags of 100 pounds against 2,593,953 in November, 1936, a decrease of 45.9 per cent, the United States Beet Sugar Association announced.

For the first 11 months deliveries amounted to 20,782,184 bags against 22,294,773 in the like period last year, a decrease of 7.5 per cent.

Tire Output Only Slightly Below 11 Months of 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Automobile tire production in the United States in the first 11 months of this year amounted to 52,313,000 units, compared with 53,805,000 in the corresponding period last year, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

Despite increases in prices for crude rubber and cotton and an advance of 50 per cent in wages, the association stated, a survey revealed that the average price of tires had increased only 32 per cent from the low point of the depression in 1932. Overhead, selling and distribution expenses and especially taxes also had increased sharply since 1932.

Receives Order for 15 Buses

NEW YORK—Orders for 15 motor omnibuses driven by Hall-Scott horizontal engines have been received by the American Car and Foundry Co. The Staten Island Coach Corporation ordered 10 vehicles, the Triple Cities Traction Corporation, Binghamton, N. Y., four, and the F. D. and D. S. Bus Company, Bayonne, N. J., one.

Deposits in Banks Off, but Cash And U. S. Holdings Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual statements of conditions as of Dec. 31 by metropolitan banks shows in general larger holdings of U. S. securities, smaller loans and discounts, and decreased deposits as compared with statements issued three months earlier. Relatively good earnings were reported by most of the banks as indicated by the figures for undivided profits and surplus.

Some of the principal items in local reports follow:

Chase National

Deposits of the Chase National Bank on Dec. 31 amounted to $2,069,990,000, compared with $2,128,875,000 on Sept. 30, and $2,286,209,000 on Dec. 31 1936. Undivided profits were $31,121,000, against $25,888,000 and $26,464,000, respectively, while capital was unchanged at $100,270,000 and surplus also was unchanged at $100,270,000.

Total resources at the year end were $2,375,379,000, compared with $2,422,152,000 on Sept. 30 and $2,562,182,000 a year before. Cash totaled $708,040,000, against $708,884,000 and $669,418,000, respectively. Investments in United States Government securities were $603,362,000, against $575,011,000 and $780,030,000, and loans and discounts were $728,522,000, compared with $817,313,000 on Sept. 30 and to $772,031,000 at the end of 1936.

National City Bank

The bank reported total deposits of $1,711,552,124, compared with $1,812,046,914 on Sept. 30, last, and $1,713,840,229 on Dec. 31, 1936. Total assets amounted to $1,899,316,432, against $2,011,517,768 and $1,904,799,797 three months and a year ago, respectively. The statement showed cash on hand and due from banks of $516,778,467, against $549,266,058 and $463,258,611; United States Government securities, $482,958,934, against $447,508,653 and $526,917,831, and loans discounts and bankers' acceptances $609,441,410, against $686,474,187 and $588,348,646. Undivided profits amounted to $14,314,079, against $14,682,376 on Sept. 30, and $13,462,953 at the end of 1936.

Bankers Trust Company

Bankers Trust Company reported total deposits of $852,796,841 and total assets of $957,069,368, against $880,038,434 and $1,002,728,028, respectively, on Sept. 30, last. Cash on hand and due from banks was $262,548,353, against $283,462,464; exchanges for the clearing house $57,568,449, against $35,017,797; United States Government securities $343,935,274, against $348,171,848; demand loans $59,246,989, against $69,905,720 and time loans and bills discounted $185,131,887, against $195,401,040. Undivided profits were $26,932,372 against $26,151,376 three months earlier.

Central Hanover

The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Comapny, in its report for Dec. 31, showed total deposits of $831,259,130 and total assets of $934,773,786, compared, respectively, with $818,305,651 and $921,432,624 on Sept. 30, the date of the last previous report. The bank showed cash on hand and due from banks of $342,480,367, against $267,974,467 at the end of September; United States Government securities of $313,446,253, against $321,696,191, and loans and bills purchased of $212,614,650, against $253,308,527. Undivided profits were $10,476,231, against $8,756,128.

Chemical Bank

In its statement for Dec. 31, the Chemical Bank and Trust Company reported total deposits of $506,375,322 and total assets of $598,804,851, compared, respectively, with $483,435,581 and $576,394,985 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $208,867,187, against $172,708,284; United States Government obligations to $106,644,944, against $88,664,626; bankers' acceptances and call loans to $65,813,999, against $105,577,629, and loans and discounts to $145,786,757, against $138,284,119. Undivided profits came to $9,625,894, against $9,330,940.

Bank of the Manhattan Company

The Bank of the Manhattan Company reported for Dec. 31, total deposits of $504,800,925 and total assets of $566,271,489, compared, respectively, with $555,245,047 and $617,492,451 on Sept. 30, last. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $207,898,390 against $215,674,783; United States Government securities to $80,748,314 against $72,240,313; demand loans against collateral to $54,182,024 against $64,999,381, and loans and discounts to $168,337,008 against $199,179,638. Undivided profits were $5,862,263, against $5,804,412.

Manufacturers Trust

Deposits of $610,292,530 are reported as of Dec. 31 by the Manufacturers Trust Company, compared with $599,246,977 on Sept. 30. Total resources were $731,853,276, against $719,466,641; cash $222,004,463, against $182,236,486, and United States Government securities $134,970,507 and $126,920,776. Loans and bills purchased stood at $231,644,434, against $260,254,434. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to $45,139,387, against $44,247,014.

Irving Trust Company

Total resources of the Irving Trust Company at the year end stood at $650,226,936, compared with $678,722,416 on Sept. 30 and $728,677,416 at the end of 1936. Deposits were $519,097,285, against $545,513,508 and $595,667,134, respectively. Undivided profits amounted to $6,372,194, against $6,140,087 three months ago. Cash items were $213,435,179, against $243,035,920 and $243,106,065, respectively, and United States Government securities were $192,375,589, against $143,459,286 and $230,566,311. Loans and discounts were $173,030,915, against $222,244,279 on Sept. 30 and $191,958,313 at the end of 1936.

Guaranty Trust Company

The Guaranty Trust Company as of Dec. 31, showed total deposits of $1,449,807,513, compared with $1,528,130,338 on Sept. 30, last and $1,744,810,011 on Dec. 31, 1936. Total assets were $1,781,934,938, against $1,852,534,515 on Sept. 30 and $2,086,978,870 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks was $478,270,301, against $511,167,649 and $660,220,263 three months and a year ago respectively. United States Government obligations, $540,506,068, against $530,451,392 and $590,105,249; and loans and bills purchased, $623,244,677, against $679,155,536 and $669,293,384. Undivided profits were $11,690,064, against $10,657,926 and $9,356,562 three months and a year ago respectively.

The New York Trust Company

The New York Trust Company reported total deposits of $346,339,590 and total assets of $413,090,835, compared, respectively, with $358,221,023 and $423,914,227, on Sept. 30 last. Cash items amounted to $114,719,878, against $147,628,470; United States Government securities to $132,467,841, against $94,952,289, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances to $126,419,294, against $140,689,690. Undivided profits were $2,798,656, against $3,125,722.

Public National Bank & Trust

Total resources of the Public National Bank and Trust Company of New York as of Dec. 31 were $179,932,465, against $172,601,330 on Sept. 30, 1937. Deposits were $159,989,994, against $152,484,708, and undivided profits $1,949,941, against $1,665,861. Cash totaled $58,283,492, against $44,740,157, and United States Government securities were $35,290,476 against $17,971,263. Loans and discounts amounted to $61,140,553, compared with $80,362,191.

Banks Lend to U. S. Without Interest

By the Associated Press

Washington

Three times in the last month, Treasury officials said, some banks have loaned the Government money free of charge.

The amounts have been small, but the opportunity almost unprecedented. Officials attributed it to the more than $1,000,000,000 of lendable money accumulated in the banks. Rather than spend money to store and protect idle funds, some banks are willing to lend them to the Government for short periods for nothing.

Petroleum Output, Consumption Reach Record High Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The petroleum products industry established new records for production and consumption in 1937, says Cambridge Associates. The volume of crude oil taken from American wells approximated 1,280,000,000 barrels, an increase of 16.5 per cent over 1936.

Fuel oil demand again increased substantially with over 200,0000 more domestic oil burners in operation than in 1936. Motor travel was at new high levels and the foreign demand, influenced both by world recovery and military and naval purchases, was higher by 25 per cent or more than in 1936.

Overproduction became a problem in the fall months and the production rate was cut to reduce stocks on hand. A record-breaking consumption of fuel oil, however, was expected during the 1937-38 winter, and every effort was being made to hold prices steady during the period of maximum consumption.

The record demand for petroleum products was generally translated into increased profits by the major refineries and from an earnings standpoint the year will be recorded as the best since 1929 for the industry as a whole. For the coming year the outlook for production volume and earnings is not so clear. The statistical position of the industry is not so good as it was at the 1936 year-end and the immediate future will undoubtedly see demand kept below last year's all-time high. Taking a longer view, however, it is evident that the use of oil for motive power and heating is still destined to increase steadily and the growing utilization of by-products leaves the basic position of the industry extremely sound.

Treasury Bills Sell At High Price Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced the sale of 91-day treasury bills at one of the best prices in treasury history.

The average price, on a discount basis, was 99.984, equivalent to borrowing money at .065 per cent interest. In the previous week, a similar issue was sold for 99.975, equivalent to .101 per cent.

Raw Sugar Price Average Off First Time Since '32

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Raw sugar prices on the average declined in 1937 below the 1936 average, recording the first decrease since 1932, when the all time record low annual average price of .93 cent per pound was established, according to Lamborn & Co. The average price for raw sugar, cost and freight basis at New York, excluding duty, during 1937 was 2.543 cents per pound as against 2.694 cents per pound during 1936, a decrease of .151 cent per pound, or 5.6 per cent.

The 1937 average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, excluding the processing tax of .535 cent per pound which went into effect on Sept. 1, 1937, was 4.551 cents per pound as compared with 4.691 cents per pound in 1936, a decrease of .14 cent per pound, or approximately 3 per cent. Including the processing tax, the 1937 average price for refined sugar was 4.729 cents per pound.

Receives $53,624 Salary

WASHINGTON (AP)—Howard Kellogg, president of Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., received aggregate remuneration of $53,624, the company's annual report of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended Aug. 28, 1937, showed.

Rail Problem Not Solved by Higher Rates, ICC Avers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, discussing the general railroad situation in a report to Congress, said increased rates alone would not solve the carriers' financial problems.

"No competitive industry can work out its salvation through a price-increasing policy alone, and the railroad industry is now, to a very considerable extent, in that class," the report said.

The commissioners said their report was not to be taken as indicating their attitude toward the pending petition of the railroads for a 15 per cent rate increase, estimated to increase revenue by $500,000,000 a year.

More Economies Needed

"We have an entirely open mind," they said of the petition.

Along with their discussion of the rate situation, the commissioners criticized what they said was the failure of the railroads to effect greater operating economies.

They expressed the belief that the railroads, by co-operation with each other, and the co-ordination of many of their facilities and operations, could make "further material reductions in operating expenses."

In this connection the commission expressed belief the association of American railroads should bring about accomplishments along this line.

Recalling commission efforts to bring about such reductions in operating expense with the aid of a federal co-ordinator of transportation, an office which Congress "allowed" to expire in 1936, the report said:

"An important reason why it was allowed to expire was because the railroads had set up a new organization, the Association of American Railroads, with the object, among others, of bringing about these economies through voluntary action, and because the railroad managements and employees had agreed upon a plan for the reasonable protection of employees dismissed as the result of co-ordination projects.

Right to Reasonable Return

"Yet," the report continued, "if there has been important accomplishments by the association along these lines, they have not been brought to our attention."

Citing an increase of $135,000,000 a year in railway operating costs as the result of last year's wage increases, the report said "it will be generally agreed, not only that the railroads are constitutionally entitled to an opportunity to earn a reasonable return on the fair value of their carrier properties, but also that it is imperative that they are able, in general, to earn such a return under what may be called normal conditions, if the system of private ownership of railroads is to function at all satisfactorily.

"It will also be agreed," it continued, "although perhaps not so generally, that if a reasonable return can not be earned in times of depression, the railroads should have a somewhat corresponding opportunity to earn more than a reasonable return in times of prosperity, so that the average may be fair."

In its legislative recommendations the commission renewed a previous one that would put interstate air transportation under the commission's jurisdiction.

Commercial Loans Decline Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said bank loans to business declined again last week.

In the week ended December 29, banks in 101 leading cities reduced loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes $16,000,000 to $4,601,000,000.

Business loans, responding partly to seasonal and partly to recession factors, have been on the decline for several weeks.

The board also reported the banks further reduced their holdings of Government securities by $49,000,000 to $8,018,000,000.

Reflecting the return of Christmas shopping money to the banks, both demand and time deposits increased during the week.

U. S. Buys Mexican Silver at 45 Cents

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Pascual Gutierrez, credit director of the Mexican Treasury Department, announced that the United States had contracted to purchase 35,000,000 ounces of Mexican silver at 45 cents per ounce for a total of $15,750,000.

It was described as the first purchase under the continuance of the United States' policy of supporting the world market.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 14
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 916,050
1938 vol. to date 916,050
1937 vol. to date 2,198,413

Armament Stocks Lead Fair Rally In Light Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Armament stocks were in the forefront of a crawling market rally today.

Led by steels and aircrafts, many issues plodded upward for gains of 1 to 3 or more points. Dealings, however, barely kept the ticker tape in motion.

Profit realizing occasionally appeared and, near the final hour, extreme advances were reduced in many cases. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

The list was exceptionally "thin" throughout, with some issues jumping a point or falling back as much on a single sale. Brokers said public participation was small, floor traders accounting for most of the activity.

Expectations the law makers would enact a "big navy" program again attracted interest to selected steel, aviation and other stocks that would stand to benefit from the broadening of national defenses.

Commodity Prices Higher

Helpful was an upturn in commodities generally, especially wheat futures, which rose sharply in sympathy with a bulge in this cereal at Liverpool and Winnipeg. Many corporation bonds improved but U. S. Governments were inclined to give ground.

Prominent shares on the recovery included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Wright Aeronautical, Curtiss-Wright "A," Chrysler, General Motors, Hudson Motors, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Anaconda, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Rubber, American Tobacco "B," Philip Morris, Dome Mines, McIntyre and Standard Oil of N. J.

Rails and utilities were moderately improved. Steels regained some of their popularity not only because of war materials spending prospects but on the belief mill operations have seen the worst and that production would tend to expand in coming months.

Motors apparently were heartened by announcement of the Hudson management that it will recall 6000 employees in the next several weeks, partly for work in turning out a new low-priced automobile.

Industrial Bonds Gain

Heavy selling pounded down many secondary rail liens in the bond market today but industrial corporates fared better, with a number of good gains registered.

Erie issues were the worst sufferers in the carrier division, some of them dropping more than 20 points in a continuation of the drop engendered by that road's default yesterday on interest on a number of loans. Hard hit were the convertible 4s "A" and "B" of 1953, the general lien 4s of 1996 and the Erie & Jersey 6s of 1955.

Wide downturns were likewise noted for Southern Railway 4s, Lackawanna Valley Coal 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Long Dock (Erie subsidiary) 3½s, Erie 5s and Erie refunding 5s. Up a little were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Illinois Central 4½s.

In the industrial list gainers included American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Armour of Delaware 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s and Loew's 3½s.

Grain Values Mount On Liverpool Gains

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Grain values everywhere made electric response today to sensational Liverpool price jumps and to reports President Roosevelt's message had given more confidence to markets abroad.

In some cases wheat prices this side of the Atlantic skyrocketed 5 cents a bushel. The maximum rise here was 3 cents.

Highest prices of wheat today in Chicago were current both in early dealings and as the day neared an end.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 2⅝-3¼ cents above yesterday's finish, May 93½-⅝, July 87½, corn ⅞-1¼ up, May 62¼-⅜, July 61⅜, and oats ¼-⅜ advanced.

Eastern Steamship Lines

Eastern Steamship Lines reports for November a deficit of $181,448 compared with $207,275 deficit in the same month a year ago. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, the company reports a deficit of $406,149 against a profit of $785,251 in the same 11 months a year ago, indicating an unfavorable comparison of $1,191,400. The figures are after depreciation, interest, rentals and local taxes but before federal income tax, capital stock tax, capital gains or losses and other non-operating adjustments.

Electric Power & Light Corp.

Electric Power & Light Corp. and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1937, net profit of $9,497,778 after all charges including interest, taxes, etc. After allowing for a year's dividends on the three preferred issues (no dividends being paid), balance was equal to $1.10 a share on 3,421,196 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $7,554,621, equal to 53 cents a common share after preferred dividend allowance.

Penna. Bell to Spend $7,747,051

PHILADELPHIA—Appropriations totaling $7,747,051 for immediate replacements and additions were approved by Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania directors. This brought total for the year to $23,-9,658.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	38⅝	36½	36½	Dec 29
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Jan 3
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	19½	19	19½	Jan 3
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	51	50	51	+1½
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	Jan 3
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	17	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegr pf xw	3	14	14	14	Dec 28
59¾	11	Allegr pf $30 ww	5	14	12¾	14	+1
59	11	Allegr pf $40 ww	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec 30
52⅛	10½	Allegr pr pf	2	14⅞	14¼	14¼	Dec 28
45⅝	13	Allegr Stl (1.60)	6	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	7	7	7	Dec 31
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	164	162	163	
17⅝	7¼	Allied Kid (1a)	6	8	7¾	7⅞	Dec 29
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	2	13	13	13	+ ½
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	15	7	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
33½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	38	48⅛	47¼	48¾	+2¼
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12⅞	12½	12½	Jan 3
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 30
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	5	60	60	60	+2
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (72½R)	5	60½	58½	60½	+2½
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¼e)	2	12	12	12	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	7	42¼	41¾	42¼	— ¼
121	69	Am Can (4)	11	74¾	72¼	74	+1¾
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	160	160	Dec 28
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	18	25¼	24	25¼	+ ⅜
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	5	45	44	44	—1
33¾	11¾	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	12	15⅜	15	15½	+ ½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	+1
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¾
30⅜	8¼	Am Coml Alco (½g)	2	12	11½	12	+ ½
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3⅜g)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¾
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	4	4	4	4	
17	5	Am European	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	14	37⅝	35⅜	35⅜	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	2	15	15	15	Jan 3
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	19¾	19	19	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	4	9	8¾	9	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10½	10½	10½	Dec 31
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	22½	22	22½	Dec 31
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 3
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	15¾	15¾	Dec 28
17¾	5¾	Am International	5	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	22	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	63	63	63	Jan 3
29⅜	10¼	Am M & Fdy (1)	1	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	3	Am Mach & Met	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	9	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
87½	31	Am P&L $6 pf (53½g)	4	37½	37	37½	
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	26	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	18	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1¼
101⅝	63¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	70	68¼	70	+4
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
29	7⅝	Am Seating (1¼g)	6	10⅛	10	10¼	Jan 3
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 3
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	22	48¾	45¾	48¾	+ 3⅛
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	1	50	50	50	Dec 31
26½	7¾	Am Stores	61	32½	31½	32⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	25	25	25	Jan 3
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jan 3
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	163¾	162¾	162¾	Dec 29
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	22	147	144½	147	+2¼
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	63	63	63	+2¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	20	67½	65	67	+3½
20⅞	4¾	Am Type Founders	1	139	139	139	
29⅞	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	25	12	11½	11⅞	+ ½
142⅜	31½	Am Woolen	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	5	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
20	3⅛	Am Zinc L & S	6	28	27¼	28	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	21	6	5½	6	+1
69½	24½	Anaconda (3¾g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Dec 31
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	163	31⅝	30¼	31⅝	+2⅜
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	1	43	43	43	Jan 3
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec 27
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	6	5	5	5	Dec 31
111	43	Armour Del pf (7)	5	23	23	23	Dec 30
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	3	95½	95	95½	+ ¾
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	17	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	60	60	60	+2
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	32	34¼	32½	33¾	+1⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Dec 30
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	6	71¼	7	7¼	+ ¾
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	39	36¾	35¼	36¾	+ ¾
25½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	*1	68	68	68	Dec 30
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	13	23	22	22⅞	+ ¾
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	5½	5	5	Dec 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	107	107	107	Jan 3
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	*1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+1
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
94	38	Atlas Pow (3⅜g)	5	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	4½	Atlas Tack (1½g)	8	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	96	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct (6)	16	8⅜	8	8	+ ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	72	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	51	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅝
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	12	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
20¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	32	14	13¼	14	+1
12⅜	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	Dec 29
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93½	13½	93½	Jan 3
114⅞	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97	97	97	—1
15⅞	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 3
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	18	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	35	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+1⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	2	31	31	31	+1⅝
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	362	61⅞	59½	61⅝	+3⅝
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	10	15¼	14⅜	15	Jan 3
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	92	92	92	—1
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	11	22¼	22¼	22¼	Dec 31
29⅛	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	Dec 29
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	99	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+1⅞
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Jan 3
28	16	Borden (1.60)	26	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 3
1½	½	Botany C M A	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec 31
35⅞	57⅞	Bower R Bear (3½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	19	20¾	20	20¾	+ ¾
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	9	23	23	23	+1
38⅛	5½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	31	30	31	+1
53	7	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 31
102⅛	21	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
52¾	15½	Bklyn-Ba T pf (6)	5	9¼	9	9	
50	34	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	3	29	29	29	+1½
24½	6	Brown Shoe (3)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	6½	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	34	34	34	Dec 29
14⅜	2¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
13	2½	Budd Mfg	3	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	24¼	Bullard Co (2g)	7	37⅜	36⅜	37	+ ⅛
18⅜	5¾	Bulova Watch (4)	3	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	Jan 3
35⅜	15	Burlington Mills (1)	7	27	26	27	+2½
11¾	1¾	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	5	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	— ⅛
39	6½	Bush Terminal	5	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
18½	5¼	Bush Term 7% deb	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
36½	16¼	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
9¾	2¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 3
33¾	6	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+1¾
34⅜	12⅛	Byers Co	8	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
		Byron Jackson (2a)	9	9	8¾	9	
			5	16	15½	16	+ ⅛

C

48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	19⅜	19	19⅜	Jan 3
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	17	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	9	8	7	8	+ ¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	14	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	9	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	63	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	29	29	29	Jan 3
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	Dec 31
29⅛	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec 31
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	2	4	4	4	
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	4	85	82	85	+2⅞
105½	57	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	10	49	48¾	48¾	+1
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	3	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅝
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	5	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
48⅛	19⅛	Celotex (1.20g)	1	92	92	92	+2
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	1	22	22	22	+1½
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	4	9⅛	9¼	9¼	Dec 30
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60g)	1	6¼	6	6¼	Dec 31
86⅝	34⅜	Cerro de Pas (4a)	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	Dec 28
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	10	38½	37	38½	+1⅝
63¼	25⅝	Champ Pap & F (3)	9	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
48	5	Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	3	7	7	7	Dec 29
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	24	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ½
90½	46	Ches Corp (3a)	1	90	90	90	Dec 29
4⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	43½	43¼	43¼	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	⅞	Chi & N W	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	2⅞	Chi & N W pf	20	1¼	1	1¼	
4	1	Chi Ot West	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	3	Chi Ot West pf	3	1	1	1	
33	10	Chi Mill Or (1½g)	9	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
22	6⅞	Chi Pneu T	5	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3⅝	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1	1	1	
8¼	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
27½	6¾	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	14	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	13	Chick Cot Oil	4	10	10	10	+ ⅛
18⅞	2	Childs Co	2	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
136¼	46⅛	Chrysler (10g)	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	12	City Ice & F (3)	188	50⅞	48½	50¼	+1
			5	12	11½	12	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	5	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
48½	19½	Clev Gr B (2.80g)	4	21	20½	21	+1
41	24½	Climax Moly b (1.70g)	11	39	38¼	39	+ ⅜
29⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	6	14⅜	14	14	
170½	93⅝	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	10	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95½	95½	95½	— ½
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5e)	5	21½	21	21½	Jan 3
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.05g)	1	18½	18	18½	+ ½
31½	16⅜	Colum Br B (1.95g)	3	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45e)	40	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Jan 3
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¾
48⅛	25¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Dec 29
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	67	67	67	
69⅛	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	15	33⅝	32	33⅜	+ ⅛
80	34	Coml Credit pf (4¾)	1	81	81	81	Dec 24
126	86	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	12	38	37	37	+ ⅜
4½	1	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¾)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
75⅝	34	Coml Solv (.60)	34	8¾	7⅝	8¼	+ ¾
19¼	4½	Commwlth & Sou	53	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
45½	20	Commwlth & So pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
19¼	7½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¾
33¾	8	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7¾	7½	7⅝	Jan 3
18⅞	4¾	Consol Aircraft (½g)	58	19	18½	18⅞	+1
49⅞	21½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
108	92	Consol Edison (2)	50	23½	22	23½	+1
5¾	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—
18¾	4¼	Consol Film	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13½	3¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	7	Consol Laundries	3	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ½
105⅞	100	Consol Oil (.80a)	34	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	2⅝	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
3⅞	⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	4	4	4	+ ½
13¼	3	Consol Textile	2	½	⅜	⅜	
52¾	16	Consol Coal	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 31
92½	79¾	Consol Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Dec 29
37⅜	10¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	Jan 3
37¾	7⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	5	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
5¼	1	Cont Baking A	11	11¾	11½	11½	+1
109¾	65	Cont Baking B	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
69⅛	37⅝	Cont Can (3)	3	70	69¼	69¼	Dec 29
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	8	39	38¾	39	
25¾	5½	Cont Dis Fib	5	107	107	107	Dec 28
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Jan 3
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	5	28	26¾	28	Dec 31
48	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	13	11¾	11¼	11¾	
35⅜	9½	Cont Steel (12¾g)	31	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ¾
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	1	14	14	14	
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	4	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
56½	22½	Coty (.10g)	1	58	58	58	Dec 23
115	88⅝	Crane Co (1g)	5	37⅜	36¾	37¾	— ¼
37	21	Crane Co cv pf (5)	21	24	22	23	—1
28¾	6½	Cream of Wh (2)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3²⁄₃₂s '42-41 Mch	107.1	107.1	107.1
5 3¼s '47-43 rég	107.18	107.18	107.18
22 3¼s '45-43	107.4	107.3	107.4
1 3¼s '46-44	107	107	107
1 4s '54-44	112.2	112.2	112.2
2 2¾s '47-45	103.28	103.28	103.28
8 2½s '45	102.18	102.14	102.15
7 3s '48-46	105.7	105.6	106.6
21 3¾s '51-46	102.2	101.30	102.3
25 2½s '52-49	105.19	105.19	105.19
26 2½s '53-49	99.22	99.18	99.20
6 2¾s '54-51	101.5	101.5	101.5
6 3s '55-51	104.2	104.	104.
43 2½s '60-55	101.30	101.28	101.27
2 2½s '59-56	100.27	100.26	100.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 3¼s '64-44	104	104	104

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s '49-39	101.24	101.22	101.23
2 3s '52-44	103.24	103.22	103.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	54	54	54
7 Alleghany 5s '49	60½	60⅜	60½
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30	30	30
37 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104	104⅛
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	57	57	57
4 AmGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104	104¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	94	94	94
12 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	112¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
22 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅛	101¼	101¼
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	95½	93½	94½
30 AnacondaCop3½s '50	104½	104	104½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Arm Del 4s '58	88⅝	88	88⅝
1 AT&SF 4s '48	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
1 AT&SF 4s '95	103	103	103
12 AT&SF aj 4s '95st	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106¼	106	106
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	104¾	104½	104½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	93¾	93½	93½
7 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38½	38½	38½
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	38¾	37½	38⅛
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	78	78	78
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	34½	32	32
1 B&O 5s '96 P	34	32	33
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	33	32	32
95 B&O cv 4½s '60	28⅛	26⅞	27⅜
2 B&O 4s '48	74½	73½	73½
3 BAnaCosPLE&WV '41	70	70	70
14 B&O Sa B W '50	54½	53½	54
3 Bang&Aroos 4s '51	105	105	105
3 Bang&Nor 4s cv '81 st	108	108	108
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
14 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101	100½	100⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
32 Boston&Me 4½s JJ'61	40	40	40
1 Bost&Me 5s '55	43	43	43
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Bkly Hgts 5s '41st	48	48	48
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76	76
18 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '47A	93½	93⅛	93½
2 Brown Shoe 3½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Buffalo Gen 5s '76	110¾	110¾	110¾
18 Buf R&P 4½s '37	38⅜	38½	38½
2 Bush T Bldg 6s '60	61	61	61
9 Cal Pack 5s '48	103⅜	103¼	103½
6 Can Nat Rys 4s '56	110	110	110
1 Can Nor Pr 4½s '61	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116¾	116¾	116¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114	114¼
34 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Can Pac 4½s '48	101¾	101¾	101⅝
3 Can Pac 4s '60	97¼	97	97
20 Carolina Pr&Lt 5s '51	88⅜	88	88
1 Caro C&O 4s '52	108	108	108
5 Cen of Ga 5s '45 A	11	11	11
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	70½	70½	70½
2 C&Ohio gn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
19 C&O 4½s '2021	119½	119½	119½
1 C&O 3¼s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Chi&Alton 6s '49	26	26	26
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	106⅛	107⅛	108⅛
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107	107	107
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	15	15	15
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
5 Chi I&L 5s '56	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
11 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	11	10⅝	10¾
2 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3⅛	3½
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	22⅜	24½	28⅝
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Chi&NW 5s '37	8	8	8
14 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 C&I&NO 3½s '51	86	86	86
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
3 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	92½	92¼	92¼
17 Cin G & El 4s '52	100	99	99
1 Childs Co 5s '43	57	57	57
11 Cin&Ed 3¼s '66	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	108	108
9 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	107⅝	107½	107½
12 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105	105	105
8 Clev&Pitts 3½s '48C	108	108	108
2 Clev&Pitts 3½s '50D	108	108	108
3 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102½	102	102
7 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	91	91	91
3 Col F & I 5s '43	100⅛	100	100½
8 Col & So 4½s '30	44	43½	43½
2 Colombia G 6s 1961	92½	92	92
1 Col Ry PwA L 4s '58	107	107	107
12 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	98⅝	98½	98½
6 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103¼	102¼	102¼
7 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104	104
20 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	103⅜
27 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	106⅝	107
66 Con Oil 3½s '51	98¼	97⅝	98⅛
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101½	101½
1 Crown Wil 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	41	41	41
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	37	36¼	36¼
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	40	40	40
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	50	50	50
3 D & R G 5s'36	13	12	12
5 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
3 Det Ed 5s'52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Det Ed 4½s'61	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Det Ed 3½s'6	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Dow Chem 3s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 E Ten 1len 5s'38	97½	97½	97½
2 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	97⅞	98	98
223 Erie rfg 5s'67	27¾	23½	23½
384 Erie rfg 5s'75	27¾	23	23½
13 Erie 1st 4s'96	67	62	67
93 Erie gen lien 4s'96	39	33¼	33¼
61 Erie cv 4s'53 A	31	29½	29½
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 Erie & Jer 5s'55	82	82	82
80 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	102	102	102
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ctf	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74	6½	6½	6½
15 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103⅛	102⅞	102½
4 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	102⅝	102	102
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	51½	51	51½
3 Goodrich 4¼s'56	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gt Nor 7s '33	98	98	98
90 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	102½	103
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	78	78	78
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	76¾	76¾	78¾
4 Hocking V 4½s'49	118½	118½	118½
1 Hoe & Co 5½s mtg '44	55	55	55
9 Hous OilTex5½s'40	99⅝	99½	99½
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30½	30	30
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	53	53	53
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19½	19⅜	19½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	90	90	90
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	43	42¾	42¾
12 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	32½	31½	32½
3 Ill Cen W Lines4s '51	75	75	75
4 IC&CSL&NOGs'63A	41	41	41
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	41	41	39
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	105	104¾	104¾
1 Int &t Nor aj 6s '52	5¼	5¼	5¼
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	69½	69½	69½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	47	47	47
1 Int Paper 4s '55	70¼	70¼	70¼
8 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	88¾	88¾
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	57	57	57
2 Int T&T 3s '55	61	61	61
4 Jones&Laugh Stl4¼s '61	96½	96½	96½
1 KCPitt & Mem 4s '36	27	27	27
1 K S Sou 3¼s '50	60	60	60
1 Kans G & E 4½s'2 '80	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	99	99	99
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	57¾	59
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	57¾	58½	57⅝
1 L E & West 5s '47	90	90	90
12 L S & M S 3½s '97	100½	100	100½
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
3 Leigh Val 5s 2003	30	28	28
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30½	30¼	30¼
48 Leh Val 4s 2003	29	28¼	28¾
4 Lex & E 5s '65	118	117¼	117¼
6 Liggett & M 5s '51	124½	124¼	124½
3 Loews 3½s '46	97	97	97
3 Long Dock 3½s '50	90	90	90
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88⅝	88	88⅛
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	86	86	86
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71½	71½	71½
11 Louis & Jeff Br 4s '40	104½	104⅛	104⅛
14 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89	89
1 Lou&N Sou&NAl5s '63	120¼	120¼	102¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	24	24	24
7 McKee & Nob 5½s '50	99¼	99¼	99⅛
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	89½	89½	89½
12 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 M & St L 4s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 MSP & SS M ar 5½s '49	5⅝	5½	5½
1 MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	13	13	12
26 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	10¼	10	10¼
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21	21	21
4 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	67	67	100
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	38½	37¾	37¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19½	19½	19½
28 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19½	19½
1 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	103	103	103
5 Mont Pow 3½s '66	89¾	89¼	89⅝
8 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Mor&Essex 5s '55	58	59	59
4 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	70½	70¼	70¼
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105	105	105
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	107	107
10 NO Pu Sv 5s '52 A	98½	98	98½
26 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	98½	98¾	98¼
13 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	35½	34¾	34¾
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013 A	89⅛	89	89
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	92	91	91
10 NYC 3¾s '65	91	91	91
1 NYC 3s '52	81	81	81
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92	92	92
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	94	93	93
9 NY Chi&StL 6s '26	76	76	76
10 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	70	70	70
22 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	61½	59¾	58¾
7 NY Conn RR 5s '53	109½	109	109
7 NY Conn 4½s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38	47⅞	47	47⅞
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
4 NY Edis 3½s '66	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
2 NY GEl&Ps 5s '48	123	123	123
11 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20½	20	20
10 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21½	20½	20½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9	9	9
1 NY Ry 6s'58 st	93	93	93
1 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	14½	14½	14½
4 NY Tel 4½s'39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12 NY Tel 3¼s'67	105	105	105
1 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	69	69	69
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4½	4½	4½
3 Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	106½	106½	106½
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	11½	11½	11½
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	87	87	87
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	61⅝	61	61
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	69	69	69
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	102⅝	102¼	102¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s'67	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	112	112	112
3 Ontario Tran 5s'45	111½	111½	111½
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	117½	117½	117½
12 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	105⅝	105⅜	105⅛
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106½	106½	106½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	109	109	109
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	60	60	60
5 Para Pict 5s'55	55	55	55
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	101½	100¾	101½
20 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120¼	120¼	120¼
4 Pen RR 4½s '65	105½	105	105
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90	90	90
4 Pen RR 4½s con '81	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	101	101	101
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	95	95	95
6 Pen RR 3¼s'52	85½	85	85
22 PeoGL&CCh 5s '47	110½	110¼	110¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
1 PhelpDodge3½s'52	104	104	104
6 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 PhilReadC&I 6s '49	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '72	16	16	18
10 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11½	11	11½
6 PCCo&StL 4½s '77	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
32 Phillips Petr 3½s '60	102	101½	102
9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12¾	12½	12½
21 Readg 4½s '97A	93	92½	92½
5 Readg 4½s '97 B	93	92½	92½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	75	74½	74½
3 Republic Stl 5½s'54	106	106	106
3 Republic Steel 4¼s '56	80	80	80
8 Revere C&B 4½s '56	100	1000	100
4 Richfield Oil 4s '52	92½	92	92½
7 Rutland Can 4s '49	10½	10	10
1 Safeway Strs 4s '37	102	102	102
3 StLIMSouR&G 5s'33	63½	63½	63½
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110	110	110
3 Sante Fe P&P 5s '52	112½	112½	112½
1 Schulte 5½s'46 B	25	25	25
7 Sea L Ln ctf 6s '45	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	4½	4½	4½
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7½	7½	7½
12 Shell Un 2½s '51	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
9 Simmons 4s '52	80	79½	80
8 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97½	97¼	97¼
14 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	101⅞	101⅞	101¾
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	97	97	97
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	80½	80½	80½
17 Sou Pac 4½s '81	59½	59	59¼
5 So Pac 4½s '69	60½	60	60
6 So Pac rfg 4½s'55	92	92	92
1 So Pac ctf 4s '49	85	85	85
8 So Pac 4½s '46	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	74	73¾	73¾
1 So Pac SPTer 4s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 South Ry 6½s '56	62¾	62	62
1 So Ry geq 6s '56	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
3 South Ry cv 5s '94	80½	80½	80½
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	45¼	44½	44½
16 Stand Oil NJ 5s'61	101	101	101
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	62	62	62
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¾	105¼	105¼
8 Tex Corp 3s '65 TR	87¼	87	87
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
6 Third Ave 4s '60	29½	29½	29½
2 Tide Wat AsO5½s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Un El Mo 3¼s'62	107	106½	106½

Steel Output Rate Jumps to 25 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The rate of steel operations for this week is scheduled at 25.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 19.2 per cent in the preceding week, an increase of 6.4 points or 33.3 per cent, and is the first gain in production schedule since Sept. 13, 1937, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

A month ago the rate was 27.5 per cent, a drop of 2.1 points. A year ago the industry was operating at 79.4 per cent, a gain of 2.4 points, while two years ago operations were at 49.2 per cent, up 2.5 points. For the like week in 1935 the rate was 39.2 per cent and for 1934 29.3 per cent.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	114	114	114
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	76	76
11 U S Rub 5s '47	104	103½	104
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	87½	87⅜	87⅜
5 Util P&L 5½s '47	50¼	50¼	50¼
12 Util P&L 5s '59	50½	50¼	50¼
2 Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	45	45	45
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	104⅝	105
10 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13	12½	12½
2 Wabash 4½s '81 B	12	12	12
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	12¼	12¼	12¼
9 Warner Bros 6s '39	74½	74½	74½
7 Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41	41
1 West Md 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91
1 WNY & Pa gen 4s '43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Western Un 5s '51	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜
7 Western Un 5s '60	61¼	60¼	61¼
18 Western Un 4½s '50	60	59½	59½
4 West Shore 4s 2361	75¼	74½	74½
8 Wick-Sp or 7s '35 ct	13½	13½	13½
5 Willm & S Falls 5s '38	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Winston Sale 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
15 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
2 Wilson & Co 3½s '47	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Youngst S & T 4s '61	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	54	54	54
1 Akershus 5s'63	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	87½	87	87
1 Argentine 5s'72 Ap	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
20 Argentine 4½s '71	95⅜	95	95
45 Australia 5s '55	104¼	104¼	104¾
1 Australia 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Australia 4½s '56	100⅜	100	100
6 Belgium 6s '55	106	105⅝	106
1 Bergen City 5s '60	100	100	100
1 Berl City El 6s '55	22½	22½	22½
1 Brazil 8s '41	22	22	22
11 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19¾	18⅝	19⅜
20 Brazil 6½s '27-57	19½	19	19¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	19¼	19	19
1 Brisbane 5s'58	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Brisbane 6s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Budapest 6s '62	21½	22½	22½
3 Buen A 4½s&4½s'77	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
10 Buen A 4½s&4½sAug'76	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
3 Buen A 4½s& 4¾s '75	71¾	71½	71¾
15 Bulgaria 7½s '68	33	32¾	32¾
13 Canada 5s '52	111½	112⅝	112⅝
13 Canada 3¼s '61	100½	100¼	100½
30 Canada 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 Canada 2½s '45	100½	100½	100½
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '57	14½	14½	14½
3 Chile Mtg 6s '62	15	15	15
5 Chile 7s'42	16½	16½	16½
1 Chile 6s'60	16⅜	16½	16⅜
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	14½	14½	14½
9 Chile 6s'61 Sept	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	16½	16½	16½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7 Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	97½	97½	97½
3 Cuba 5½s '53	102½	102½	102½
119 Cuba 5½s '45	72¾	72¼	72¾
2 Denmark 6s '42	105½	105	105½
2 Denmark 5½s'55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Denmark 4½s '62	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
12 Deut Bk 6s '51 ct	85	85	85
17 Ger Gov 5½s '65	25¼	25½	25½
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	30⅜	30¾	30¾
2 Ger Gen El 6s '48	39	39	39
2 Greek 6s '68 pf pd	25¼	25½	25½
2 Irish Free St 5s '60	114⅝	114½	114⅝
1 Italy 7s 1951	80¼	79¾	80¼
23 Japan 6½s'54	80½	79	80¼
14 Japan 5½s'65	64⅞	64⅜	64¾
3 Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	28½	28½	28½
10 Milan City 6½s'52	65¼	64	65
6 Minas Ger 6½s'58	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Minas Ger 6½s'59	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s'57	101	101	101
5 Nord Ry 6½s'50	98¼	98½	98½
1 Norway 6s'43	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Norway 4½s'65	103	103	103
26 Norway 4s'63	102½	102½	102¾
1 Panama 5s'63 A st &sd	35½	35½	35½
15 Par-Ori RR 5½s'58	91¼	91¼	91½
1 Pernambuco 7s'47	9	9	9
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10	10	10
1 Poland 6s'40	66	66	66
1 Quensld 7s'41	108	108	108
2 Rio de Jan 3½s'53	9½	9½	9½
15 Rome 6½s'52	69	69	69
10 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	47¾	47⅝	47⅝
8 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	57	57	57
6 Tokyo City 5½s'61	59⅞	59¾	59¾
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Trondhjeim 5½s'57	103	103	103
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
4 UnStlWk6½s'51A	28	28	28
3 Yokohama 6s '61	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To sublet for February and March, beautifully furnished apartment, to American, Protestant, adult family; linen, silver and services of maid if desired; three bedrooms, two baths and lavatory. Box 1-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 669, Indianapolis, Ind.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. B-133, Indianapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2290

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (116th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N Y C Dn 4-2362

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COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3632.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing. Remodeling Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds at very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased, 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave. N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279

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JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESTAURANT accountant-auditor, keeps your books; $2.00 weekly. Write Box L-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CARE business people's home; elderly lady, or one needing care; experienced; educated; salary secondary; excellent references. 541 W. 113th (Apt. 1-D), N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4406. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SOUTHPORT—BAIN & FAUNT, Auctioneers, Valuers and Estate Agents, 20 Hoghton Street, Southport. District Agents: Derbyshire Building Society. Tel. 3739.

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Tel.: Royal 438

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PORRES, MORAYSHIRE. Resort Guest House—Every comfort, hot and cold, Vi spring mattresses; secluded garden, garage; beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate MISS FORSYTH.

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In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort, 7/6 Bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite
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Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor) 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. O. G. HOSKER.

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A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.

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ENGLAND (Continued)

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Resident Director, G. W. F. Read.

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Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
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Quiet assured Day and Night

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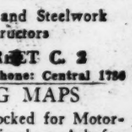

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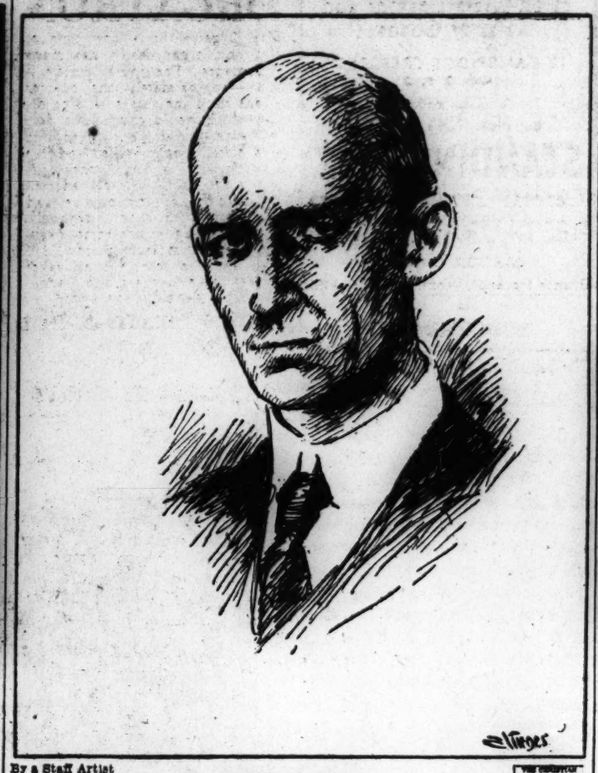

By a Staff Artist

Wilbur Wright
(1867-1912)

WILBUR WRIGHT and his brother did much for the world.
They invented the first motor-driven airplane ever made.
And this enabled men to become conquerors of the air.
The Wright family lived in the busy city of Dayton, Ohio.
The father had been a teacher, editor, and bishop.
He gave his children all the opportunities he could afford.
Once he walked into their room with a mysterious countenance.
He opened his hands and an odd thing fluttered through the air.
"It is a bat, a flying bat!" shrieked little Orville in ecstasy.
"No, it is a machine, a helicopter," explained his father.
"Oh, if we could fly like that!" pondered Wilbur during the night.

* * *

THE Wright boys had always passed for queer in the vicinity.
They devoted their leisure to inventing toys and selling them.
But one year they seemed queerer than they ever had before.
They spent their summer holidays in the manufacture of kites.
Then, at 17, Wilbur left the high school without graduating.
Professors shook their heads; neighbors pitied his parents.
Yet the lad had a plan: He would give up his life to invention.
And he and Orville threw themselves into their favorite world.

* * *

IN 1889, the two brothers resolved to publish a newspaper.
The newspaper failed miserably, but their plant remained.
They used it for job printing, and job printers they became.
In 1892, they branched out with the addition of a bicycle shop.
However, Wilbur's thoughts remained on the idea of flying.
And the latest news concerning it but quickened his interest.
Professor Langley had built a steam airplane that had flown.
Other men were also experimenting with power-driven aircraft.
The Wrights read everything available on the burning question.
Then the great day came when Wilbur could write to his father:
"We are going on a holiday to Kitty Hawk, in North Carolina."
And off they went to experiment with a gliding machine.

* * *

ON the field the apparatus did fly, but not satisfactorily.
It could not stay in the air more than a few minutes at a time.
"A motor would probably be the solution," said Wilbur.
He set to study soaring, floating, rising, and circling.
When ready, the brothers attached a motor to their plane.
Wilbur rose in it, flew for 59 seconds, and landed safely.
Their success filled the hearts of the two inventors with joy:
Once improved, their apparatus would probably fly for 59 hours.
They did not hesitate to close their bicycle business.

* * *

IN 1904, the brothers were able to take two trips of three miles.
In 1905, they made continuous ones of 10, 20, and 35 miles.
Mechanical flight, the dream of ages, had indeed come true.
Now they were over in France ready to give demonstrations.
Wilbur took an airplane to Pau, within sight of the Pyrenees.
Day after day peasants gathered about, sneering at his delusions.
At last, the huge machine was trundled out of its shelter.
It was soon sweeping the sky up and down the mountainside.
That year Wilbur succeeded in covering 77 miles in 140 minutes.
Honors were showered on the hero from all over the earth.

* * *

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Wood Gatherer in Old Mexico

Stephen Di Marco, Washington, D. C.

Along the Pan American Highway, Near La Gloria. Only Rubber-Tired Vehicles Are Allowed on the Highway, so Primitive Carts Must Use Paralleling Trails

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince Otto

A Story for Children

"What a windy winter day!" said Isabella the rag doll to Ferdinand the white poodle and Bolenius Bear and Prince Otto the marionette, as they stood watching the clouds sail in the sky.

"Wouldn't it be fun to be a bird, up there in those clouds!" said Bolenius Bear. "That would be an adventure."

Algernon the black squirrel came sliding down the trunk of the oak tree above their heads. "If you were up in the top of my tree, you'd think you really were up in the clouds," said he. "But you know, this is a fine day for flying kites."

"Kites?" said Ferdinand. "Whatever made you think of them?"

"I just saw one stuck in my oak tree," said Algernon. "There's only a little bit of string left on it."

"Um—um," said Bolenius Bear thoughtfully, scratching his right ear with his right paw. "Do you suppose you could get it down, Algernon?"

"But why would he get it down?" asked Isabella.

"We might fly it ourselves," said Ferdinand.

"But Algernon said it hadn't much string left," said Isabella. "How can we fly it?"

"We might find some string," said Bolenius Bear, "somewhere."

"Anyway, I'll see what I can do first," said Algernon. He scampered back up the oak tree until he was in the topmost branches and could not be seen. But they could hear him scratching around, and pushing and breathing hard.

Soon a large white thing dropped down through the branches, and stuck again in a crotch of the tree. Algernon scrambled after it, and puffed and pushed some more until the kite fell right out of the tree and landed on top of Bolenius Bear.

"Hey!" cried Bolenius, hopping up and down. "Get this thing off me, somebody. That's no way to fly a kite."

Isabella pushed the kite off his back, and they all looked at it.

"Where can we ever find string?" said Ferdinand. Then he looked at Prince Otto. Prince Otto's strings were neatly rolled over two sticks which were tied against his back.

"Could we borrow your dancing strings?" said Ferdinand.

"Yes indeed" said Prince Otto. "It would be a nice rest to have them off for a while. But how can we get them off?"

"I know," said Algernon. "Look."

With his teeth he quickly gnawed all the strings away from Prince Otto's back. The sticks fell off. Then Isabella and Bolenius tied the strings end to end. It made one very long one.

"What fun!" said Bolenius Bear. "Now we can fly our kite." Up it went, and up. But the end of the string slipped out of Bolenius Bear's paw, and pretty soon the kite was out of sight.

"Oh! There go Prince Otto's strings!" said Ferdinand.

"I'm glad," said Prince Otto. "I can dance without them when I want to, and if I have no strings, no one can make me dance when I don't want to!"

"Then we're glad too," said Isabella, Ferdinand, Bolenius Bear and Algernon.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation by James Quin on the subject of "Puns" forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"J AME SQ USIN J QPMBCUSED-CUFGI, PKJP J BJE GJEEFP JULJOQ JPFSR LSPKFMP KSP-PSED KSQ QKSEQ JDJSEQP SP, CMP PKN QFFENT KN GUNJTQ KSBQNUV VTFB SP PKN CNPPNT."

A Riddle Rhyme

This is shared by a Boston reader:
A word there is, five syllables contains;
Take two letters away—not one syllable remains!

Letter Changing

Following out the stenographers' theme, the Quincy, Mass., reader shares another:—KEY to INK in 8 moves!

How Many Games?

A baseball nine has played 36 games of which it has won 25. How many games must it win in succession to bring its average of games won up to .75?

Fun With Antonyms

And today we have 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	countenance	curtail	
2	lessen	agitate	
3	enjoy	denounce	1
4	depress	deny	
5	prohibit	convict	
6	retreat	dislike	
7	acquit	enlarge	
8	pacify	promote	
9	admit	elevate	
10	amplify	arrive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Grasshopper Shall Be a Burden"

In a familiar passage, the writer of Ecclesiastes makes this plea to the reader: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them" (Eccles. 12:1); while in his further description of these "evil days" he adds that then "the grasshopper shall be a burden" (verse 5).

In view of the fact that in Numbers 13:33, Isaiah 40:22, and other passages, the "grasshopper" is apparently a symbol of unimportance or extreme smallness,—somewhat after the manner of the mustard seed mentioned in the Gospels,—commentators are inclined to feel that a similar thought is intended in Eccles. 12:5. In the circumstances described by the writer of that passage, even the proverbially small grasshopper might appear to be a "burden."

Jest a Minute

"I do imitations of kids!"

In Lighter Vein

Mr. Webster Defines

"Dad, what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my boy, is a person who is appointed to avert situations that would never occur if there were no diplomats."

Will Use His Own

When Henry Erskine succeeded Dundas as Lord Advocate, that witty politician offered to lend him his embroidered official gown, as he would not require it long.

"No," replied Erskine in the same vein; "I will not assume the abandoned habits of my predecessors!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Trick

Joe Rines, who radiocasts for a watch company, does a magic stunt to amuse his audiences. He calls a man up on the platform, borrows his hat, stirs eggs, flour, and water in it, and says, "Would you like to see me pull out a watch?" The man says yes; Rines looks in the hat, mutters, "Something wrong," and hands back the hat—which has a fine mess of eggs, flour and water in it. Then he leaves his helpless victim sitting there while the radiocast goes on. Afterward he gives him $10 for a new lid.

When this happened the other night the victim said, "Whew! $10 for a $3 hat?"

Rines nodded.

"My brother's on relief," said the man with the eggs in his hat. "Can he come next week?"—John Chapman in New York Daily News.

—Tit-Bits

Lady Floorpolish (of recent title, dictating holiday greetings to the villagers): "Lady Floorpolish desires to announce a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all."

No Short Cuts

A dramatist of somewhat faulty education was arguing with an actress concerning the time which a scene took to play. The actress said that it would take half an hour. The dramatist declared that it would only take 20 minutes.

"I tell you," said the actress, "that I have read the scene carefully aloud, and it takes half an hour at least."

"And I tell you," replied the dramatist, "that I 'ave read it aloud, and that it does not take quite 20 minutes."

"But," retorted the actress, "I put in the h's!"—Barnes and Mortlake Herald.

Daily Anecdote

Living Proof

Once Benjamin Franklin learned, quite by chance, that a certain sort of plaster would make things grow faster; but his neighbors would not believe him.

Going down by the road, where many people passed, he stooped and with his fingers traced some letters in the soil. Into these he poured some plaster, and then planted the whole field.

Presently when Franklin's neighbors passed his growing field they were treated to an unusual sight. In brighter green than the surrounding field, living, thriving plants spelled out the words: "This has been plastered."

They were convinced.

Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing so sweet as duty, and the best pleasures of life come in the wake of duties done.

—JEAN INGELOW

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Believe That Ye Have Received

(Mrs. T. C. R. in the Pine Torch)

Piney Woods, Miss.

When my little son was about ten years of age, his grandmother promised him a stamp album for Christmas.

Christmas came, but no stamp album, and no word from grandmother. The matter, however, was not mentioned, but when his playmates came in to see his presents Christmas morning, I was astonished after he had named over this and that, as gifts received, to hear him add, "and a stamp album from grandma." I heard it several times, when I called him to me and said, "But, George, you did not get an album from grandma. Why do you say so?"

There was a wondering look on his face, as if he thought it strange that I should ask such a question, and he replied, "Well, mamma, grandma said it, so it is the same as if I had it already."

I could not say a word to check his faith.

A month, however, went by, and nothing was heard from the album. Finally, one day, I said, to test his faith, and really wondering in my heart why it had not been sent, "Well, Georgie, I guess grandma has forgotten her promise that she would give you a stamp album."

"Oh, no, mamma," he quickly and firmly said, "she hasn't."

I watched the dear, trusting face, which, for a while, looked very sober, as if debating the possibilities I had suggested. Finally, a bright light passed over it, and he said, "Mamma, do you think it would do any good if I should write to her thanking her for the album?"

"I do not know," I said, "but you might try it." And a rich spiritual truth began to dawn upon me. In a few minutes a letter was prepared and committed to the mail, and he went off whistling his confidence in grandma.

In just as short a time as a letter could reach us, the answer came:

"My Dear Georgie: I have not forgotten my promise to you, my little son, of an album. I tried to get such a book as you desired, but could not find the sort you wanted. So I sent on to New York, but it did not get here until after Christmas, and it still was not right, so I sent for another, and as it has not yet come, I send you three dollars to get one in Chicago.

Your Loving Grandma."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Egg and Fan Race

The host brings in two whole eggshells which have had the center blown out through holes made by a pin. (Ping pong balls would serve.) These two are placed on the floor, and two boys are told that they must crawl along and blow them to the other end of the room, where two girls are waiting with fans. The girls have to fan the eggs back to the starting points. The team that gets back first, wins.—Constance W., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A pun is like a stumbling-block, that a man cannot always avoid without hitting his shins against it, but the sooner he clears himself from it the better."

A Riddle Rhyme: Mon-o-syllable.

Letter Changing: Key, bey, bay, pay, pry, pre, ire, irk, ink.

How Many Games?: 8 games.

Fun With Antonyms: Countenance—denounce; lessen—enlarge; enjoy—dislike; depress—elevate; prohibit—promote; retreat—arrive; acquit—convict; pacify—agitate; admit—deny; amplify—curtail.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Holidays Are Over*

By LE PELLEY

I FEEL LONESOME, THAT'S ALL — JUST PLAIN LONESOME !!
WHY? HAS ANYONE GONE AWAY? — I'M HERE — MARMADUKE IS HERE
SUSIE'S JUST OVER AT SCHOOL ...
WHY DO YOU FEEL LONESOME?
I DON'T KNOW — MAYBE JUST BECAUSE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S AND ALL THE GOOD TIMES ARE OVER — AND GONE
BUT THAT WAS LAST YEAR — THEY ARE STILL ON THE WAY THIS YEAR !
SURE - YOU HAVE THEM TO LOOK FORWARD TO
OH - WELL - I FEEL BETTER ALREADY
Miniature Casey Jones from S. Clausen Roundup Montana
We don't know what to make of these - Especially the dome of the U.S capitol

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Student*

By THE HAGERS

SAID TINY, "MY FRATERNITY BELIEVES IN SCHOOL ACTIVITY.
DRONEVILLE U.
OUR FOOTBALL TEAM HAD THREE HALF BACKS AND TWO RIGHT GUARDS—ALL DELTA QUACKS.
NEETA WA-AH-AH-NEETA
THE GLEE CLUB SINGS IN MICROPHONES— ALL DELTA QUACKS AND BARITONES."
AND THIS DUCK? I SUPPOSE HE PLAYS." "OH, NO!" HE SAID, "HE GETS STRAIGHT 'A'S."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

A Slower New Deal

"NO GOVERNMENT can conscript co-operation." That statement near the end of President Roosevelt's message to Congress might be taken as its keynote. It indicates an understanding that the only practicable way of carrying forward the New Deal is by enlisting the co-operation of labor and capital—and Congress. This attitude is more important than the specific program outlined by the President.

In China today Japan is using bombs and bayonets in a plea for "co-operation." The Ickes and Jackson bombardments of the last few days have caused much more than a "small minority" of business men to believe that the Roosevelt Administration was seeking co-operation in the same way. Mr. Roosevelt's moderate tone, his more definite insistence on economy, his demand that worker as well as employer link responsibility with power, his readiness to revise taxes "proven to work definite hardship," and again his expressed confidence in the "overwhelming majority of business men"—even though linked with new attacks on practices some do not consider "abuses"—will evoke a responsive confidence from many.

Of course, the President does not abandon the New Deal. And those who fundamentally oppose the shifting of economic and political power which the New Deal seeks will not be reassured. But the kind of program the President outlined doubtless has the general support of nearly as many Americans as indorsed it in the 1936 presidential election. And many who have been made uneasy by the President's "nows" in the past will be reassured by the slower tempo of this message.

A better distribution of purchasing power is the major objective set up by Mr. Roosevelt. With that there must be very wide agreement. With the general purpose of the "all-weather farm program" there can be little objection. Or with the fundamental effort to end "starvation wages and intolerable hours." But the President himself, while rightly denouncing insincere opposition, recognizes that some of those who question methods while supporting objectives are sincere.

It is already apparent that increasing purchasing power by legislation is less simple than it once appeared. And since the recession it is less easy to say that the national income rose from $38,000,000,000 to $68,000,000,000 just because "we planned it that way," or to assume, as the President does, that even the best of planning will take it to $100,000,000,000. For that reason it is not pleasant to contemplate having to wait for that happy day to balance the budget and begin debt retirement.

It may be well for the country to face the fact that it cannot expect present governmental services without paying $7,000,000,000 a year for them. But it might also be well to face the fact that work relief at double the cost of home relief may become a luxury the country cannot afford. Much as we may dislike it, the time has come to re-examine the doctrine that if work is not supplied by industry it must be by government.

The President left for a special message his proposals for curtailing monopoly. Undoubtedly such proposals, if carefully considered and soundly administered, can help to smooth out the ups and downs of business and save the capitalist system from abuses which gravely threaten it. That they offer present positive help for creating jobs is more doubtful. And that is the greatest need. Tax revision will help, but too much should not be expected from that source. The greatest help will come from an increasing moderation and co-operation between government and business. For that the President's message lays a hopeful foundation.

Boston Wants to Know

MAYOR TOBIN'S inaugural address is satisfying in that it discloses his appreciation of Boston's fiscal plight; it is disappointing in not indicating what specific steps he expects to take in meeting the crisis.

The new mayor finds that increasing welfare burdens have added $5.80 to the tax rate; that Elevated railway and tunnel deficits have added another $3.60; that borrowing to keep the tax rate down creates a vicious circle of debt service costs; that unless something is done immediately the tax rate may soar to $45 or $46.

But he did not say what he would do to relieve the welfare situation, whether he would exhibit the same type of resourcefulness as Cincinnati in making effective a plan that reduced relief rolls from 30,000 to 6000 in two years. He did not say whether he would co-operate with Governor Hurley, Representative Herter and others in working to have the State assume entire ownership of the "El," thus freeing itself of the annual 5 per cent dividend guaranteed private shareholders when the State took over management. This fiscal arrangement is nothing less than a subsidy to private investments in the El.

He spoke of the present unsatisfactory condition of Boston property assessments, but he did not say whether he would take leadership in pushing through a complete reassessment of Boston, based on the new mechanized systems so successfully used in Cleveland and elsewhere.

He spoke of the declining cost of all Boston municipal departments except welfare. Are we to conclude the new mayor is satisfied with this decrease, that he will not strive to consolidate, centralize and trim pay rolls for further economy?

Property owners would like to know whether the new mayor expects to raise the tax rate at once and put the city on a pay-as-you-go basis. Merchants might wonder whether Mr. Tobin will seek a city sales tax to meet the $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 deficit foreseen for 1938. Bankers would like to know what city securities are in prospect for the coming year. Industrial leaders are watching for signs of tax changes that will influence their decision whether to keep their plants in Boston or move them elsewhere. These interests are still wondering.

Since the election last November the city has shown a decided desire to shake off civic apathy that has shackled it for many years. Much is expected from Mr. Tobin. We have no doubt that he will give much, but he will obtain more wholehearted co-operation if he makes his objectives, and particularly his plans for reaching those objectives, clearly known.

Schools of Today

THE school holidays in Britain are now in full swing; but, if one may judge from the Schools Exhibition recently opened in London at Dorland Hall, they do not afford quite the enchanting contrast to term time that they once did, and the day of return to work is now contemplated by the child, one imagines, with equanimity. For this exhibition, the first of its kind to be held in the country, reveals that nothing short of a revolution in educational methods has occurred during the last two or three decades.

Dr. Johnson once expressed the opinion that a great deal has been done for a boy "when you have brought him to have entertainment from a book"; and it is upon this theory of arousing the child's interest that the schoolmaster works today. Learning is no longer an unappetizing decoction administered willy-nilly under stern discipline, as the brimstone and treacle were once ladled out under the rod of Mr. Squeers. All possible aids, including, of course, talking films, radio, and television, are used to make it more attractive; and as a consequence there is a majority of young scholars inclined, like Oliver, to ask for more.

The effect of this alteration is not only to make learning easier to assimilate, but it goes a great way to ensuring that the child shall be equipped at the end with treasure to which he will add, rather than with a store of knowledge that neglect will reduce to lumber.

It has been a long trail from Dotheboys Hall to Dorland Hall; and much honor is due to those pioneers who blazed it.

Federal Aid to Municipal Power

AS UNANIMOUSLY as it threw out NRA, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal Government has a perfect right to lend money to municipalities for construction of electric power plants, and that municipalities have a right to receive the loans.

Indeed, the gist of the ruling is that the companies had no standing in court even to contest at the outset the loans which they have kept tied up by injunctions for more than two and a half years. Naturally, the companies feared the effect of publicly owned and perhaps even subsidized competition upon their own businesses, and sought to prevent it. Yet it is as if someone should step in to prevent one of these companies from receiving money from a willing lender. It would be strange if the Government could lend millions to railroads, banks and insurance companies to bail them out but could not lend to one of its own municipalities to provide employment and produce or distribute its own power.

However, the court, as always, is concerned solely with the legality of the proceedings. It does not attempt to pass upon their wisdom nor upon the wisdom of many things that might be done under this precedent. If the authority of the Government is confirmed to make loans to municipalities for utility plants, there goes with this authority the strong moral obligation to see that such loans are made in a way to produce free and fair rather than destructive competition in the comparisons that will inevitably be made between the rates and efficiency of publicly owned plants and privately owned systems.

Accounting should be made, as nearly as possible, uniform. Loans should be expected really to be paid back, or Government investments amortized. The publicly owned utilities should pay the full equivalent of taxes of all kinds. They may be entitled to the advantage of the lower rates of interest at which Government units can borrow money, but they certainly should pay that much interest. And they should set aside proper reserves for depreciation; not expect to fall back on the taxpayers when equipment is worn out.

All these things are implicit in good management of municipal utilities. If they are followed, the result will be a truer yardstick of rate fairness than if subsidies distort the measure.

Spain in Cuba

Book News of the Day

THE gipsying of Spaniards among the Irish not only brought such names as De Valera's to the Emerald Isle but sent back again to sun-browned Spain such glints of grassy green as bejeweled the Duke de Tetuan's. The Duke's name was Carlos O'Donnell y Abreu. He was the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1896. The Cubans were revolting against Spain, and the United States, with its "expansive" Monroe Doctrine, was showing an inclination to interfere in behalf of the revolutionaries. O'Donnell attempted to marshal diplomatic Europe against the possibility of American intervention in Cuba.

THE LAST SPANISH WAR, by Orestes Ferrara (New York: Paisley Press. $1.50), is the backstage story of that daring and optimistic venture. One-time Cuban Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Ferrara speaks whereof he knows as he describes the various moves in this game of chancellery chess. The wings-of-the-morning touch in the Duke de Tetuan's name is not the only aspect of this record that would tempt a less serious writer to indulge in romance. Even a journalist such as yesterday's novelists dragged in to give interest to imaginary house parties pops up as a real-life character when O'Donnell's plot has budded sufficiently to be nipped. Houghton was his name, and he helped the American Minister to start a chain of counter-developments that upset the Spanish scheme.

Will Rogers could not have been thinking of such able diplomatists as Minister Taylor when he said the United States had never lost a war nor won a conference. Dr. Ferrara recognizes Taylor's offices with respect to the O'Donnell memorandum, which set forth the basis for joint diplomatic action by European powers to check American pressures in Cuba, as an example of most capable diplomacy.

"The Last Spanish War" is a connoisseur's piece for students of diplomatic literature, orderly in design and embellished with the observations of men of long experience and deep insight. Dr. Ferrara himself offers the thought that "Morality, whether individual or collective, can exist and thrive only in the open." As a diplomatist in a period when much was done in secret, he speaks with authority, and at a time when an effective plea for a return to President Wilson's hopes for "open covenants openly arrived at" will be appreciated by many thoughtful people. For in diplomacy all is again becoming, as an eighteenth century observer put it, "mystery," though "nothing is secret" among the chosen.

C. W. M.

The Question Before the House—and Senate

Investigating the Investigators

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

COMMITTEES of Investigation and their constitution have recently been a source of no little trouble to the Government; and the debates to which they have given rise have sometimes heated, sometimes enlivened, and always stirred the Parliamentary atmosphere.

Following a severe attack on Imperial Airways administration the Government decided to appoint a Committee of Investigation—but its personnel, when announced to the House, proved so unacceptable that the Premier forthwith changed it almost completely—retaining only its chairman, Lord Cadman.

Another such committee—the Falmouth Committee—appointed some time ago to investigate processes for the extraction of oil from coal—has also been in trouble. At the time of its appointment it was understood that its membership would be entirely impartial—unconnected with any oil interest; and also that it would fully investigate all known processes. It now transpires that not only have several people with commercially workable processes been refused a hearing by the committee but that the only technical expert included in its personnel is in the employ of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company; and that he actually was so at the time of his appointment to the committee. The Government's failure to disclose this latter fact has caused grave dissatisfaction, and there are storms ahead.

Lastly there has been trouble over the fact that, on a committee appointed to investigate the working hours of nurses employed in hospitals and institutions controlled by local authorities, the nursing profession is not represented! This omission came to light during a debate on a private member's bill which sought to limit the hours to forty-eight per week.

On the whole there is an atmosphere of unrest and, as one member put it, "the House will want to be satisfied that these committees are appointed to find solutions to problems and not merely to silence controversy arising out of them." However, the very fact of these protests is evidence that there is a sense of fair play in the British House of Commons sufficiently strong to ensure the correction of such mistakes as have been made.

A gust of laughter swept the House when, in the course of a debate on what one newspaper placard termed the "Nosey Parker Bill" (a bill seeking to empower the Government to demand from the public statistics and information relevant to the falling birth rate), Mr. A. P. Herbert—the Independent member for Oxford University who is well-known on both sides of the Atlantic as a humorous writer and contributor to Punch—recited a slightly parodied and ludicrously appropriate, lyric from his own Coronation Revue "Home and Beauty."

The hurricane of mirth swept over the Opposition benches, engulfed the serried ranks of government supporters, and rocked not only the Speaker's chair but its occupant, whose set and sphinx-like features relaxed into something more than a smile. In the event, the Government granted marked concessions in the form of modifications of the more objectionable clauses of the "Nosey Parker" bill.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the leader of the Opposition, has been on a visit to Barcelona in search of first-hand information on the Spanish situation.

Perhaps the most important measure before the House at this time is the bill providing for the Nationalizing of Mining Royalties and the amalgamation of coal companies, at a cost of some sixty-odd millions. This measure will have a stormy passage through its "committee stage" in the House; but even this will be calm in comparison with its passage through the "Lords," where the royalty owners are entrenched.

Another battle royal is in prospect over the new Unemployment Insurance Bill recently introduced. The bone of contention is that, while the Government contends that the accumulated surplus of £62,000,000 and the anticipated surplus for the present year of £20,000,000 should be largely employed in reducing the capital debt of £115,000,000 borrowed by the last Labor Government; the Opposition contends that this surplus should be employed in giving increased allowances to cover the increased cost of living.

ALFRED EDWARDS

North . . South . . East . . West

Too Much Politics

By Frank L. Perrin

IT WILL be agreed that there is far too much thought and discussion devoted to politics and the political remedies prescribed and proposed as specifics or palliatives in the treatment of our economic disturbances. In the newspapers, on the air and in clubs and homes, symptoms are described, cases diagnosed, and proffered or proposed remedies compared. Economic hypochrondia threatens to induce a condition in which even those best equipped to lead and direct are themselves blinded by confusion and doubt. No patented process has ever been found which will insure the stabilization of prosperity, the elimination of want or the security of riches by purely legislative expedients or methods.

A few years ago, when the mesmerism of fear was first acutely felt in the Western World, there was a turning toward new and strange theories in the hope that in them would be found the recipe for quick relief. In Europe, at the moment, distraught peoples were, some from choice and some from dire necessity, turning to imposed personal leaderships and to varying forms of regimentation and dictatorship because they had been taught to believe that they were unable to shape and direct their own course and bring order out of chaos.

The people of the United States, alarmed lest they themselves had reached the same condition, and convinced by eloquent and persuasive phrases that they were being misgoverned while supposing that they were governing themselves, chose a leadership actually as unprepared to solve their problems as were the leaders of government in the distressed countries of Europe.

Actually, and by whatever rule measured, the American people had the right, in 1932, in 1934 and again in 1936, to affirm and reaffirm their right of self-determination. It is their heritage. But it is a heritage to be safeguarded and prized. It is that, right which, in the opinion of many, is now threatened by the effort of the Chief Executive, elected and re-elected by the people, to dictate and determine the decisions which are to be made by Congress, representing the people themselves, in the emergencies which persist and still exist in the economic and industrial world about us.

I believe an overwhelming majority of thinking and aroused American men and women have come to doubt the soundness and efficacy of economic theories which, however altruistic, continue to impose want in time of plenty, hunger in time of abundance, idleness where opportunity does or should exist, fear where confidence should be felt in the honesty and integrity of our neighbors. You say there is something fundamentally wrong. Nothing can be wrong fundamentally. Right is fundamental. Justice is fundamental and primary. Wrong, injustice, want and fear are imposed by a failure to recognize and apply truth in all our relations and dealings with each other.

The disturbing alarm is voiced and spread that unless we proceed along the precarious way upon which we have entered, the greedy beast of capitalism and monopoly will overtake and devour us. Against this peril there must be continued the threat of confiscation, enforced regimentation, imposed wage-and-hour scales, price fixing. To complete the picture the farmer must be told, not how much, but how little he may produce, and when and where he may market his surplus crops.

How greatly, after all, do the American people fear any hierarchy of wealth? In the years since the historic Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876, to definitely fix a point at which to begin, we in the United States have seen the rise and fall of many moneyed dynasties. Great fortunes, like the power they seem to bestow, are gradually but finally dissipated. Look back, if you will, and you will realize this. Just as certainly those fortunes now accumulated will be distributed and their power, whether for good or evil, will become attenuated and dissipated.

The [illegible] human impulses direct and energize wealth that control and direct the [illegible] of those who regard themselves as the [illegible] of wealth. These impulses and emotions are not unselfish. The universal desire seems always to take and retain all that can be gained.

We find nothing in modern political economies or political theories to discourage or correct these common tendencies. Yet we continue to seek, blindly though hopefully, for the gold of reason and the emancipation from fear in the slag heaps of unproved political theories.

The Wide Horizon

Embers Under the "Hood"

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

LIKE the Ku Klux Klan in America, the affair of the Cagoulards or Hooded Ones in France contained just those elements of colorful mystery that appeal to the popular fancy. There has been much talk in the press and elsewhere of a secret society of armed men who met by night wearing pointed hoods, and who had sworn to bring back the King to the throne of France.

Actually, no concrete evidence has yet been produced that such a "hooded" organization ever existed. But the name Cagoulards—from the French word cagoule meaning hood—"took" and is now generally applied to the C. S. A. R. (an evocative enough name in itself) or "Secret Committee for Revolutionary Action," and to the other related organizations whose hidden stores of arms, ammunition and explosives are still being found from time to time in Paris and the provinces.

According to a communiqué of the French Ministry of the Interior, these arms were destined for use in a revolutionary attempt to overthrow the Republic and set up a dictatorship followed by restoration of the Monarchy. Plans for an elaborate coup aimed at the Chamber of Deputies, including the use of the Paris sewers, well known to many tourists, and the conversion of buses into armored cars, were said to have been discovered.

The three dozen men who have been arrested in connection with this alleged plot claim, on the contrary, that their sole purpose in constituting the arms caches was to be ready to defend themselves against a "red" uprising. There seem to be grounds for this contention, in some instances at least. At all events, the relatively small membership of the C. S. A. R.—estimated by the police at five or six thousand for the whole of France—and the fact that no really first rank leaders have yet been discovered appear to indicate that the alleged "Monarchist plot"—as such was of no great moment.

But the Affaire Cagoulards cannot be dismissed so lightly. It is a very significant symptom of an underlying condition; and the more one studies it, the more it becomes clear that this situation is one which cannot be ignored nor neglected without opening the door to serious consequences.

The primary importance of the Cagoulard plot is that it has lifted a corner of the veil—or the hood—and revealed the extent to which private citizens in France today are armed. I have talked to many Frenchmen of all classes, both of the "Right" and the "Left," and nearly all admit that the possession of firearms and large amounts of ammunition is very general in France at present.

This is an unusual phenomenon and a significant one. For it is characteristic of the Frenchman that he has always looked exclusively to the law to protect him and his property. There is, normally, no more law-abiding individual than the typical French man or woman, and none who are naturally so little inclined to even think of resorting to force of arms to protect their rights and property.

Yet it cannot be denied that there is now, and has been for a year or more, a very widespread feeling that it might at any time become necessary for each citizen to defend himself or his rights. This is attributable in great part to certain extremist newspapers, of the Left as well as of the Right, which constantly published inflammatory articles accusing "the other side" of preparing civil war and harping on the necessity of each individual being prepared to defend himself.

The result has been to inculcate fear of a "red" uprising on the one hand, and of a "fascist" coup on the other. A great many well-meaning Frenchmen of the middle classes have been convinced by the violent diatribes of the press of the extreme Right and by the leaders of various anti-Communist organizations that a "Bolshevist revolution" is imminent in France and that the Popular Front Government, dominated by the Socialists, would be unable to suppress it.

At the same time, many members of the working classes have been persuaded by extremist demagogues in their ranks and by inflammatory articles in the labor press that the "capitalists" are preparing a "fascist coup" against the Republic and particularly against the Popular Front Government. Accordingly there has been a remarkably general tendency to lay in "protective" stores of arms and ammunition on the part of people who normally would never entertain such a notion.

Furthermore, as the Affaire Cagoulards reveals, it is not only individuals who are doing this, but organized groups with powerful financial backing and with aid from abroad.

Where does all this lead France? If the usual French bon sens—sound common sense and reasonableness—prevails, then it will lead nowhere. There is absolutely no necessity for any detonation that would set off all these explosives. But there is a very great and immediate necessity for the French nation to realize that this arming and counter-arming, arising out of class fear and resentment, constitutes a potentially dangerous state of affairs. Something quite similar preceded the civil war in Spain. It is to be trusted that Frenchmen will heed the warning of the Cagoulards affair, and take the necessary steps to clear out the causes of the class strife which has been smoldering under the "hood" in France.